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THIRTY-FOUR DEATH TOLL IN AIR WRECK

Airship Roma In Flames As It Crashes To Earth, Prevents Rescue.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21.—Thirty-four men were killed, eight were injured seriously and three were uninjured or only slightly bruised when the giant army airship Roma, with her crew and a number of civilians, totaling forty-five in all, aboard, plunged today from a thousand feet or more in the air to the ground at the Hampton Roads naval base.

The accident presumably was caused by a broken rudder and as the huge dirigible plunged to earth it capsized across a high-tension electric line, bursting into a roaring furnace of blazing hydrogen gas.

Long after dark tonight, many hours after her fall, the ship was still a mass of flames from end to end of her 416-foot mass. The fire fed on the million cubic feet of gas which distended the great bag for the flight and made all attempts at rescue work futile.

Barely a dozen of those aboard were picked up alive, and one of these died on the way to the hospital. All of those who survived the fire escaped by jumping as the ship struck. The others, penned in the hull of the fallen bag, were burned to death.

Thirty-three Bodies Found.

The flames finally were brought into submission by three fire departments, who fought them with chemicals. And then derricks began picking up the wreckage, which consisted of scarcely more than the aluminum framework and the six Liberty motors of the once proud ship of the air. Within the wreckage lay the bodies, practically all charred beyond recognition. But before the night had passed thirty-three bodies had been removed accounting for the last of those who were known to have taken flight on the fatal voyage.

Accounts of survivors and of eyewitnesses as to what had happened appeared to agree tonight that the huge kite-like structure of the stern rudder, itself as large as a bombing plane, had slipped to one side as the Roma drove along a thousand feet above the army base.

She was making a trial flight with a new battery of Liberty motors.

They were installed to replace Italian engines bought with her in Italy, but which have not proved satisfactory. Installation was completed at Langley Field two weeks ago.

It was just before 2 o'clock when those below at the army base at Hampton Roads, their attention caught by the approaching thunder of the six motors, looked up to see the Roma dip down from her straight flight. They agreed that the rudder seemed to have slipped bodily down and to one side.

Missed Safety By Few Yards.

The ship nosed steeply down. As she came closer it was seen that her crew was hurling out sand from the ports in the fragile fabric that formed the covering of the space between her keel and back, the living and operating quarters of the ship. The dipping blunt nose of the bag did not respond. On the ship came, uncheckered in her glide earthward, head first. Her commander could not force her the few hundred feet that would have dropped her into the waters of the bay and comparative safety for her people.

Below ran the high double wires of the high power electric line. They carried a 2,300 volt current. The Roma's nose, shed with its aluminum guard, thrust into the wires, broke them as the ship flattened to earth and rolled over, and the next moment came the noise as of an explosion and the flames burst out along the hull space.

There was a rush of men to the rescue from the army post and the navy base beyond.

Just as the Roma neared the wires two men were seen to leap from high up in her slanting hull. As the stricken, flaming monster writhed in her first death agony ten more dropped from doors or ports or thru holes they tore in the fabric sides that enclosed them. Some leaped from the platform where the engines stood, far out from the hull.

So swift was the flare of the gas

flame that rescuers were driven back before its terrific heat. They watched helplessly as the great eighty-foot bag shriveled in the fierce blaze of the liberated gas. The Roma was a wall of flame a city block long and until the thousands of gallons of chemicals and water had checked the holocaust it was impossible to reach the comrades mangled and dead in that fiery furnace.

The ship left no passenger list behind her when she set out for a brief trial run from Langley. She is known to have carried many officers and men as passengers, however, in addition to her operating crew. As she rose from the field her commander leaned out to signal that he had forty-four persons aboard. It is believed he did not include one civilian on the ship and that she actually carried forty-five.

Officers who knew personally many of the officers and enlisted men were unable to identify a single one of the victims so badly charred was each—virtually cooked to death in the mass of wreckage when the explosion and flames encompassed them.

Only those in the formal part of the operating compartment of the ship had a chance for their lives. Several were injured severely by jumping but three came out practically unharmed and were discharged from the hospital within a few hours after the disaster.

Lieutenant Burt, who, with Captain Reed, was the principal pilot of the Roma, was one of these. He jumped when the ship was only a few yards from the ground. A civilian, Roy Hurley, also escaped unharmed, as did Master Sergeant Peek.

Of the forty-five who left the Langley Field air station this afternoon, only eleven survived the accident. Some of these, more dead than alive, lay on their cots at the United States Public Health Service Hospital with burned and broken limbs swathed in bandages. Some had their faces smeared with cream to relieve them of their intense suffering, while others lay asleep or unconscious with only their closed eyes visible. All who were able to talk were suffering from shock.

Maj. J. D. Reardon, who was in the control cabin at the time of the accident, said that the work of the officers in charge was excellent.

"Lieutenant Burt and Captain Mabry were at their wheels," the Major said, "the ship gave a duck and I saw Lieutenant Burt pull with all his might on the elevator lever. He yelled out, 'she won't respond,' and then 'cut the motors.' One by one, I heard the motors shut off and then we struck. If the motors had not been shut off we would have hit the ground much harder."

NOCREEK REVIVAL

VERY SUCCESSFUL

The series of revival meetings commenced some time ago at Nocreek, Wesley Chapel, are still in progress and much good is being done in that community. Yesterday's reports showed 42 professions and a general revival of spiritual interest in the church. The preaching by Miss Alpha Cochran, Evangelist, is bringing results and is much complimented by those attending the services.

MRS. REBECCA MARKS, LONG ILL, SUCCUMBS

Mrs. Rebecca Barnett Marks, widow of the late J. W. Marks of Louisville, died at her home in Crestwood, near Louisville, Tuesday February 21st, after an illness of three years duration.

Mrs. Marks was a daughter of the late Lowry Barnett, born and reared in Ohio County, near Beda, and has many relatives and friends residing in various parts of the County. She was a sister-in-law to Mrs. T. S. Marks of this city.

Burial of the remains will take place in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, to-day.

FIFTEEN POUNDS OF COIN FOUND IN MAN'S POCKETS

Boston, Feb. 21.—Coins weighing fifteen pounds were found today in the pockets and lining of the clothing of Solon R. Handy, 92 years old, peddler, by attendants in the hospital where he was treated after being struck by a taxicab. The money, in nickles, dimes, quarters and half dollars, as well as a few foreign pieces, amounting to \$184.

SINN FEIN BARS

SPLIT ON PACT

3 Year Delay In Election Proposed; To Await Developments.

Dublin, Feb. 21.—There is a possibility that a split in the Sinn Fein over the Anglo-Irish treaty will be avoided. The Ard Fheis, national Sinn Fein convention, which met at the mansion house today to define the attitude of the Sinn Fein clubs on the treaty, whether for a free state or a republic, adjourned until tomorrow with instructions to the leaders of the two parties to come together and devise a plan to keep the Sinn Fein organization united.

The unexpected outcome was due to the direct initiative of the meeting in general and was not prompted by the leaders. After Eamonn de Valera had presented a resolution pledging adherence to the constitution adopted by the Ard Fheis in 1917, looking to "international recognition of Ireland as an independent republic," and stated his objections to the treaty on republican principles, the debate, unlike the discussion in the Dail Eireann, did not settle down into an examination of the merits and demerits of the treaty.

Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, replying, to Mr. De Valera, reasserted that the treaty gave Ireland the opportunity it needed.

Cheers from both sides greeted the suggestion of Father Gaynor, an influential member of the standing committee, composed of both supporters and opponents of the treaty, for a three-years' postponement of the elections and proved that the sentiment of the convention was for unity in the organization in view of possible eventualities—and that it should not be difficult for Mr. De Valera and Mr. Griffith to reach an arrangement avoiding disruption of the organization on which Ireland, in the case of a breach between the British ministers and Ireland, might be compelled to rely.

De Valera argued that elections at present would be unfair because the Irish people would have only the vaguest idea of what they were offered in exchange for the republic.

Michael Collins did his best to meet this objection and indicated that he did not desire that the elections be rushed but was unable to give a guarantee against elections. He pointed out that so long as the elections were delayed it was open to the supporters of De Valera to

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PARADISE ON ERIE IS DISCOVERED

Wild Fowl Flock To Home Of Man Who Treats Their Wounds

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 18.—A tag bearing a number of verse from the scriptures and the name of James Miner, Kingsville, Ontario, found tied to the leg of a wild duck killed by Clyde Keener of Trenton, Jones County, near here has brought to light the existence of a haven for wild fowl on the north shore of Lake Erie to which the feathered tribes flock in huge numbers. Mr. Keener wrote Mr. Miner advising him of the finding of the tag.

The latter in an answering letter stated that wild ducks and geese stop at his farm during the course of their migratory journeys and that he and the birds are the best friends.

He said he had built a pond for the feathered tourists and that he feeds them 500 bushels of corn each year during their two months stay at his place.

Bird Fancier's Letter.

Mr. Miner's letter, in part, follows: "Thank you for having reported finding the tag. I now have tags returned to me off wild geese and ducks from North Carolina to Hudson Bay. In several instances the tags have been found by Indians in the Far North after shooting the birds and they have taken them to Hudson Bay agents, who forwarded them to me.

"I have had tags returned from twenty-three different States and provinces, the farthest South being Guyana, La., and the farthest West being Englefield, Saskatchewan.

"I try to tag all the birds that spend some time at my place. Forty per cent of those that I tag in the fall return to me the following spring. Others stay here all the time, in spite of the fact that the weather grows very cold. As I am writing you there are about seventy-five wild geese and forty ducks feeding within fifty feet of me. They are keeping a small hole open in the pond and they are depending on me for food.

Honking Heard For Mile.

"It took me several years to get the birds coming. At last, however, a small bunch came and they apparently told others, until their little flock grew into a small cloud. In fact, I have seen the wild geese rise up so thick that you could scarcely see through them, and their honking could be heard a mile away.

"During the last six or seven years I have fed them in the months of March and April 500 bushels of corn. When the birds stop off here they seem to leave all fear behind them. Even strange birds, visiting my place for the first time, let me come within a few feet of them. They evidently have been told by the old-timers that there is no danger.

"It is a great sight to see all these birds together. People for miles around have heard of what I am doing and thousands have come to see the sight. Even these strangers can come within forty or fifty feet of the wild birds without causing them any fright. Not a single bird ever has been shot on my premises and the feathered tourists seem to know that when they stop off here they are on neutral ground.

Doctors Wounded Birds.

"Of course this is not so with regard to the surrounding territory, over which I have no jurisdiction. I have seen men shoot and wound a duck or a goose and I have seen the bird make a desperate effort to reach my place. Sometimes they succeed and permit me to doctor them. At other times they fall to the ground before they can reach the safety zone.

"I am opposed to deliberate slaughter of ducks and geese just for the sake of shooting them. We've got to be careful and call a halt to this destruction, for unless we are careful it will not be many years before geese and ducks are hard to find. I am trying my best to give the birds what protection I can. My system of tagging them is part of this plan. I have received letters from many hunters who have written me that they uphold me in my work.

"There is always fascination in overcoming prejudice and dislike. Wild birds, of course, consider all men to be their natural enemies. It has been mighty hard for me to convince them that I am their friend.

"However, that conviction now seems to be spreading among them rapidly. Hundreds of new birds come here every year. I can always tell when a strange bird arrives. It seems very shy. Not so with the old-timer, however. He comes sailing in as fast as he can, honking a welcome and proceeds to stuff himself on corn.

"I have one mallard duck, which was hatched and raised by a domes-

tic fowl in 1912. She has now migrated and returned to me each spring and has raised four families in five summers—two eights and two nines.

"My friend, to see my pets return to me year after year for food and protection after they have evidently shied around and outwitted thousands of hunters who hid in ambush for them, and to see wild geese come home bleeding and with legs broken, makes me feel that my work is really worth while."

For The Children.

Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting a cough medicine for children. It should be pleasant to take, contain no harmful drug and most effectual in curing their coughs and colds. Long experience has shown that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets these conditions. It is a favorite with many mothers.

BRITISH 1921 LABOR LOSS IS \$6,000,000 DAYS

London, Feb. 18.—About \$6,000,000 working days were lost as the result of labor disputes in the United Kingdom last year, says the Labor Gazette today.

This is the greatest loss of working time from that cause ever recorded in the British Isles and is more than three times that of last year. The number of workers involved was about 1,800,000.

This compares with a loss of 27,000,000 working hours in 1920 when about 2,000,000 workers were involved in labor disputes.

Periodic Bilious Attacks.

Persons subject to periodic bilious attacks will observe that their appetite fails them just before an attack. That is, they do not really crave food but eat because it is meal time. If they will eat only a light meal and no meat, then take two of Chamberlain's Tablets the attack may be avoided.

Mamma—What did you learn at cooking school today?

Mary—There wasn't any session today; teacher was sick.

Mamma—The grip, I suppose?

Mary—No ma'am, indigestion.—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
XLVIII.—TERRITORIES

"THE Story of our States" would not be complete without a brief mention of the other territory of the United States, which is not included in the actual forty-eight states. The biggest of these territories is Alaska, with an area of 590,884 square miles. This huge region was under Russian domination until 1867 when the United States purchased it for \$7,200,000, or less than two cents an acre. There was some grumbling at the time by a few congressmen over "adding a refrigerator to the United States." But the refrigerator has been found to be well stocked with gold, coal, forests and fisheries, so that Alaska has proven a profitable investment.

Hawaii, like Alaska, is a regular territory. In 1893 there was a successful revolution against the Hawaiian queen, and a provisional government was formed under American protection. In 1898, at the request of the population, Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines were ceded to the United States in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American war. Porto Rico and the Philippines are dependencies and not territories. Their local affairs are administered by a legislature of two houses and they are represented in the United States by resident commissioners elected by the legislatures. Guam is under the control of naval officers in command of naval stations. Under similar naval control are the Tutuila group and Samoa, which were ceded in 1899 by Great Britain and Germany.

Then there is the Panama Canal Zone, which was purchased from Panama in 1904 for \$10,000,000. This is governed by the Isthmian Canal commission. The year 1917 saw the purchase from Denmark of the Virgin Islands, for \$25,000,000. These aggregate only 150 square miles and are temporarily governed by a naval officer.

Finally, there is the District of Columbia, which was organized in 1791, as the seat of our federal government. The residents have no vote for either local or national officials, nor are they represented in congress.

"I have one mallard duck, which was hatched and raised by a domes-

WASHINGTON COMMENT

"I haven't cried yet!"

Brave words from 16-year-old Carolyn Upshaw, high-school-girl victim of the Knickerbocker Theater disaster. Miss Upshaw made a plucky fight for her life, but her injuries were stronger than her body, and she has passed on.

The heritage of true courage she leaves should be more than an inspiration both to her contemporaries and those older. They should be a battle-cry to the city fathers of every municipality, urging them on to adequate inspection of all places of public assembly and to ruthless condemnation of all structures which cannot be demonstrated safe beyond a doubt.

Three hundred persons in the Knickerbocker, 97 crushed to death, 130 badly injured; suppose the Knickerbocker had been filled to its capacity of nearly 2,000? Suppose the moving picture house which you attend has a beam that is creeping, creeping away from its support? Suppose your child is nightly sitting beneath a sword of Damocles in the form of a concrete roof and a steel truss, which may any moment drop and crush its victims beyond recognition?

The world has been told how they died, these victims of some one's error, but not in what shape the falling masses left them; nor can it ever be told. It is too horrible to tell.

You, Mr. Citizen; you, Mrs. Mother, are directly concerned. It is your business. It is your child who may be the next victim; if not, it is your friend, your relative, your husband or wife. With the memory of those pitifully brave words in your ears, of the little heroine who with legs crushed so badly that she died, smiled in her agony and said, "I haven't cried yet," do you cry, with a loud voice, to those in authority, and see to it that they allow you and yours to assemble only in safe halls—so shall Miss Upshaw and 95 others not have been crushed to death in vain.

It takes all kinds of legislators to make a government, and it would be a sad world if everyone thought alike. David Harum said "a certain number of fleas is good for a dog; keeps him from broodin' on bein' a dog," and perhaps a certain number of legislators with curious notions of constructive legislation are good for a government!

A bill has been introduced in the National Legislature which, should it be passed (which it won't) would prohibit the flying of kites in the District of Columbia.

A Harvard professor is entreating the legislature of the old Bay State to pass a bill which will deny to children under 13 years of age the privilege of going to the drugstore and buying a stick of candy without written permission from their parents.

Now it only remains for some one to introduce a measure requiring a federal license for all children who wish to play marbles, and the dignity and seriousness of our legislative processes will be upheld to all the world!

A scald burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 30c, 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

INCOME TAX FACTS.

The new requirement of the income tax law that returns shall be made of gross income of \$5,000 or more regarding less of the amount of net income upon which the tax is assessed, necessitates careful computation on the part of the taxpayer. "Gross income" includes practically every dollar received by the taxpayer during the year 1921 in salaries, wages, commissions, rents, royalties, interest on bank deposits, cash dividends on stock, "or income from any source whatsoever."

"Net income" is gross income less certain deductions provided for by the act, including all business expenses incurred in the conduct of a business, trade, profession, or vocation.

Certain expenditures, however, are not deductible as a business expense when made for the purchase of articles more or less permanent in character, or for permanent improvement of property. For example, a merchant would not be allowed to deduct the amount expended in the erection of a new store, or a farmer the cost of a new tractor or threshing machine, since such investments are held to be capital investments. The law expressly prohibits the deduction of family or living expenses, such as rent for a dwelling, repairs to a dwelling, cost of food and clothing for the family, education of children, servant's wages, and similar items. Amounts spent during the year 1921 for any of these items are

not deductible.

Farmers, rangers, herders, dairymen, truck gardeners, vineyard and orchard owners, and other food producers must compute their net and gross incomes for 1921 and ascertain whether an income tax return, or a tax, or both, are due. All gains, profits, and income derived from the sale or exchange of farm products, whether produced on the farm or purchased and resold, must be included in gross income. When a farmer exchanges his products for groceries, clothing, or other merchandise, the fair market value of such goods must be included. Profit received from the sale of farm land, or rent received for the use thereof, must be included.

In determining income, upon which the tax is assessed, the farmer may deduct from gross income all necessary expenses incurred in the operation of his farm during the year 1921. These include cost of cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of his crops, and cost of feed and fertilizer used.

Chronic Constipation.

There are people who never have a movement of the bowels without it is produced by a cathartic. Most of them have brought that condition on themselves by the use of mineral waters and strong cathartics that take too much water out of the system and aggravate the disease they are meant to relieve. A mild laxative tonic like Chamberlain's Tablets affords a gentle movement of the bowels that you will realize has been produced by a medicine, and their uses is not so likely to be followed by constipation.

DEPARTMENTS GIVE LIVING COST FACTS

Statistics Prove We Have "Turned
The Corner" In Return
To Normalcy.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Julius H. Barnes, former wheat director, calling attention to the rise of wheat 12 cents and corn 2 cents in a week's period, says: "It is time to quit telling the farmer that he is bankrupt. It is time to quit telling industry that there is no farm market. All farm selling prices are on the up-grade."

The department of labor reports that returns from 1,428 factories, employing more than 500 persons each, indicate that an almost 5 per cent gain in employment has been made since the first of the year. Nearly all industries, outside of steel, textiles and railroads, increased their labor forces. In Detroit, center of the automobile industry, the increase was 89.9 per cent; in Sioux City, Iowa, 21 per cent and in San Francisco, 14.8 per cent. Chicago was listed with a 4 per cent improvement among 40 cities reporting increases.

The bureau of labor statistics reports that in the past 18 months there

has been a 19.5 per cent cost of living drop. A further fact comes to light through reports of automobile license offices, the purchasing of new cars being justly regarded as a barometer of good times. Maryland reports a 14 per cent increase in January tag sale for 1922 over the total of 1921.

VIEWS ON WOMEN

The movement for lower heels on women's shoes is making progress as anyone who walks about and observes at all much realize. A well-dressed young woman walking on heels of reasonable height is no longer the odd exception. A girl mincing along the street in high-heeled shoes looks like a cripple, a travesty of herself, an awkward, helpless, ridiculous creature, who has exchanged her birthright of grace and beauty and womanly strength for a silly notion.

Women are much like grand opera. You can't have to understand 'em in order to enjoy 'em.—Baltimore Sun.

Why isn't a woman put at the head of the Weather Bureau? Regulating the weather is a task a woman could enjoy.—Kansas City Star.

Men soon become accustomed to any kind of feminine style. They first endure, then pity, then embrace.—Chicago Blade.

The woman who once spanked her son for smoking cigarettes now spans her grandson for stealing her cigarettes.—Johnstown Democrat.

Gas in the stomach or bowels is a disagreeable symptom of a torpid liver. To get rid of it quickly take Herbine. It is a marvelous liver stimulant and bowel purifier. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

Harrington—What was the ground for divorce?

Carrington—Incompatibility; she was a daylight saver and he got home nights on standard time.—New York Sun.

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BORING MAY END VOLCANO SECRET

Kilauea To Be Pierced; Try To Solve
Heat, Steam Mineral and
Other Riddles

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 18 (Associated Press).—Extensive drillings into the great active volcano of Kilauea, on the Island of Hawaii, will be undertaken during 1922 in an endeavor to determine the heat of the volcano, the quantity of steam underneath the mineral constituents and to solve other related questions. Prof. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., Government Volcanologist at Hawaii, announced here today.

A fund of \$8,000 has been raised to defray the expense of the experiments, \$3,000 having been contributed by John Brooks Henderson, scientist, of Washington, D. C., and the remainder having been given by Hilo and Honolulu business men.

"The places of most interest are where the ground is hot from recent or ancient volcanic activity," Prof. Jaggar said in explaining the proposed drillings.

"Borings will be undertaken at the sulphur banks, at several places in the bottom of Kilauea crater and in the region of recent lava flows at Kau desert.

"It is aimed to penetrate the surface where the lava flows are of known date, so to learn what changes of temperature underground have taken place with the passage of time.

"This is the most important scientific and practical problem involved in the borings—how hot is the volcano and what are the steam and water conditions under an active volcano?

"The practical side of the knowledge of underground temperature which the borings will give, depends on what is learned as to chemical activity which maintains the high temperature in such a boring after the ground is opened to air. If high temperatures are maintained so, possibly at red heat, for years it would be possible to utilize the heat for power."

Kilauea now is unusually quiet but a "livening up in March, at the equinox, is expected," Prof. Jaggar said. He said he based this prediction on statistics of former activities. Ten years ago the volcano was in the same condition as now, he said. Then there was a lava rising in September and one in March.

"We had the rise last September, and I believe it likely that it will reoccur in March," he said.

HUNGARIAN BUREAU HIT AS U. S. TURNS ALIENS BACK

Budapest, Feb. 18.—The fate of Hungarian immigrants who are being turned back at Ellis Island because they exceed the quota

MUTUAL MARKET PLAN NOW A LAW

President Signs Co-operative Bill
Granting Farmers Equal
Selling Rights.

(By Ulric Bell in Courier-Journal)

Washington, Feb. 18.—Ceremony marked the signing by President Warren G. Harding of the co-operative marketing bill, latest triumph of the agricultural bloc in Congress, hailed by its advocates as "the salvation of the country."

The act recognizes definitely the right of farmers to engage in co-operative projects and exempts legally operated marketing associations from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Representative Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota, its authors, were in the White House assemblage, Mr. Volstead taking away the pen used by the President. Others present were: Senators Charles McNary of Oregon; Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin and Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota; Charles Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union and other farm leaders.

Passed With one Amendment.

The measure, prior to its recent passage by the Senate, and subsequent acceptance by the House, had passed through a turbulent period covering many months. Farm leaders had insisted that it be passed in the form adopted originally by the House, but the Senate Judiciary Committee, in reporting it, struck out most of its original provisions and added the so-called Walsh amendment, which the farm spokesman declared would nullify its effect.

However, only one Senator voted against the bloc when it renewed its original programme. The bill went through with only a slight clarifying amendment, in which the House concurred quickly, sending the measure to Mr. Harding.

The act will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, instead of the Federal Trade Commission as was proposed by the Walsh amendment. The secretary is charged with certifying to the courts for action the record of any alleged improper practices by organizations formed under the act's provisions, after due notice to desist in such practices has been given. Profits are limited to 8 per cent, regardless of how much stock they may hold.

Means National Stability.

The act, according to Mr. Capper, "means a newer and stronger national stability resting on a genuine and general prosperity, such as we have never before enjoyed and in which all who labor will participate more fairly and equitably than ever before."

It is Mr. Capper's view that a farmer's monopoly is impossible, because "if the co-operative marketing association makes its price too high, the result is inevitable self-destruction by overproduction in the following years." He holds that no other industry except agriculture has automatic safeguard.

It is pointed out by the Kansas Senator that the act "authorizes and validates co-operative associations of producers regardless of technical form, limited only by certain test requirements as to co-operative character" that "it permits them to develop their activities to a natural extent, which involves a tendency towards great commodity organizations," and that "it safeguards the public against any possible abuse by such co-operative associations by appeal to and action by the Department of Agriculture."

PIONEER RAILROAD BUILDER IS DEAD

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 18.—Frank H. Clement, internationally known engineer who assisted in the location of the Northern Pacific and Mexican National Railroads, the first railroads in the Amazon River district in South America, and who

constructed the Niagara Falls tunnel, died unexpectedly at his home here today.

Mr. Clement was a member of a widely-known Philadelphia family and had a summer home in Hehu- stead, Long Island.

The funeral will be held in Philadelphia.

FORD RIVAL FOR SHOALS OFFERS POWER TO PUBLIC

Washington, Feb. 18.—Supply of hydro-electric power for municipal and industrial purposes throughout the region within transmission distance of Muscle Shoals, estimated by engineer experts at 400 miles, was promised tonight by Thomas W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company, should Congress accept the offer of that company for purchase and lease of the shoals projects.

A child that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of White's Cream Vermifuge destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives wonderfully. Price 35¢ per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

TRADE PLANE FLIES OVER 15,000-FOOT MOUNTAIN

London, Feb. 18.—For the first time, a commercial airplane has flown over the Atlas Mountains in Morocco, according to a message received at the London Air Station to-day.

The Atlas range is 15,000 feet high and the pilot who guided the plane across it was Alan J. Cobham, an English aviator.

COLLEGE LENDS STUDENT FUNDS

None in 25 Years Wilfully Fails To
Repay Advances.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 18.—For more than twenty-five years the University of Michigan has been lending money to needy students and over that span of years has never lost a cent through wilful failure of the borrower to repay.

Several funds now are available under the plan that had its inception with the class of 1894, which established a fund from which the income was "to be used as a loan fund for the benefit of needy and worthy undergraduates in the literary department."

Afterwards, surpluses from various class treasures were diverted to the fund, and although in general, the loans were limited to students of the literary college, a good portion of the money has been made available to students in other branches of the university.

The money is disbursed by R. A. Campbell, treasurer of the university, and the collective fund now approximates \$2,000. All loans are subject to approval by the dean of the college in which the student is enrolled, and by the president of the university.

Borrowers Generally Toilers.

The recommendations of the loans, it is explained, are based principally on scholarship, and the degree of need. As a general rule, it is stated, students obtaining loans are earning the greater part of their expenses by outside work.

College authorities have noticed that loans are sought in practically the same proportion by men and women.

The maximum loan which a student may make at one time is \$100, and in general within a year after graduation, with interest at 5 per cent. In cases where such action is deemed advisable however, the interest is waived.

LITHUANIA'S LIBERTY BELL AMERICA'S GIFT, IS RUNG

Kovno, Lithuania, Feb. 18.—Lithuania, like America, now has its "Liberty Bell," the gift to the motherland from Lithuanian Americans.

It arrived some time ago, but was rung the first time today on the occasion of the opening of the Lithuanian National University.

Today is the third anniversary of Lithuania's independence. The Liberty Bell will ring on all national holidays and important historical anniversaries.

Have you any complaint to make? asked the prison visitor.

"Yes, I have," replied the life convict. "There ain't nearly enough exits from this place."—New York Sun.

Matty Heinbuck won't let his wife wear short skirts.

Bob—Why?

"Doesn't want to expose the family skeleton."

"The more we criticize short skirts, the shorter they become."

"I never thought of that. Let's keep right on knocking them."—London Answers.

Detroit, Feb. 11.—Deputy sheriffs are seeking to learn who returned by mail to George Stimson a \$1,000 diamond ring, part of the loot taken from him when held up by

LENINE SEEKS BIG ELECTRIC PLANTS

Scheme For Electrification Of Russia Would Cause Jam In Swedish Shops.

Stockholm, Feb. 18.—Premier Lenin's long-talked of scheme for the electrification of Russia appears to be crystallizing into action and if the present plans announced by officials of the Soviet Government go through Sweden will be engaged in turning out high-power turbines and other electrification materials and machinery for several years to come.

In order to fill the contracts, said to have been entered into by the biggest electrical works of Sweden, the Swedish manufacturers will have to purchase enormous quantities of raw materials from the United States, where they already are buying a great deal of copper for Sweden's own electrification projects.

Huge Contracts Involved.

Professor Crastio, head of the Russian Department of Electrification, recently arrived at Trollhaettan, in central Sweden, and began negotiations with Gunnar W. Anderson, head of the large industrial combine which now is delivering locomotives to the Soviet Government, for the purchase and delivery of turbines and other needed machinery for the Russian power stations to be constructed within the next few years. Trollhaettan is one of Sweden's largest manufacturing centers.

While the details of the Russian order cannot be given at this time, it is said that three of Sweden's largest mechanical works will have to be pressed into service to meet the Russian contract.

Professor Crastio said the Russian electrification plan involves the building before 1930 of about ten large power stations with a total of 1,000,000 horse-power.

One of the largest of these power stations is to be located at Wolchow, about seventy miles south of Petrograd. Two stations are to be constructed on the Swir River between Omega and Ladoga lakes.

The Russian electrification plan contemplates also the erection of a large number of steam power centrals.

Should this ambitious scheme of the Russian Soviet Government go thru as scheduled it is likely that Swedish electrical and mechanical engineers will be drafted to install the machinery in the Russian power stations.

"Move on" said the policeman. "I'm just watching the world go by," said the tramp.

"You can't do that on a street corner. Get an income and a club window."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Said the newly arrived missionary to King Oola Booh of the Cannibal Isles: "I have come among you as a missionary, ready to serve."

Said King Oola, who was accounted something of a wag, as he surveyed the lanky figure: "No, you're not ready to serve—not yet."

Parker—What's wrong? You look worried.

Streeter—I am. I wrote two notes—one to my broker asking him if he took me for a fool, and the other to Miss Golding asking her if she would marry me. While I was out somebody telephoned "Yes," and I don't know which one it was!

The high-school superintendent's little daughter met her father with his face covered with lather, going through the hall to answer an ill-timed telephone call. Said she, "You'd better go back and erase your face, daddy."—School News.

"Madam," said a man standing in the street car, "why do you persist in punching me with your umbrella?"

"I want to make you look round so I can thank you for giving me your seat. Now, sir, don't go off and say that women haven't any manners."

A newspaper reports the case of a waiter who refused a tip. It is said that the man who offered it is making a slow recovery, and may be able to take a little fish this week.

"And now," said the monocled gentleman who had borrowed a match from the traffic cop. "I suppose you would like to know who I am."

"Sure."

"I am Sir T. Willy Rockingham, Knight of the Bath, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Double Eagle, and Knight of the Golden Cross."

"And I," said the cop, "am James Murphy, tonight, last night, tomorrow night and every other night."—London Answers.

THIEF RETURNS PART OF LOOT TO VICTIM

Detroit, Feb. 11.—Deputy sheriffs are seeking to learn who returned by mail to George Stimson a \$1,000 diamond ring, part of the loot taken from him when held up by

three automobile bandits. Two men under arrest have been identified as two of the bandits, police say, but the third is still sought. Police are working on the theory that the third member of the gang "lost his nerve" and finding the name of his victim in the newspapers decided to return his share of the loot.

CULLED CLIPPINGS

Denver Post—Ray Chapman, 27 years old, negro, was shot through the stomach and probably wounded, by officer Rogers Monday night.

Salem News—Miss Bessie Roberts returned to her school at Cuba Sunday morning, after spending the Thanksgiving vacation at home.

Helena Times—Owing to the illness of Miss Mary Ann Abel the Times has been omitting the weekly health letter written by her.

Harrison Times—Mrs. W. W. Abey lost a good cow last week in a sudden way.

Eureka Springs Times-Echo—John Shadox of Marble has moved into our midst. We welcome such a citizen as Mr. Shadox for he is a wide-awake fox hunter and has a bunch of bloodied hounds.

Canary Corners Clarion—Dr. Johnson is among us for a brief season. He says and does exactly as he thinks right, without regard to the opinions or beliefs of anyone else. His wife is not with him.

Kokomo Tribune—Going west; will sell my five-room bungalow, furnished or unfurnished; also three graves in Crown Point cemetery, old part. Immediate possession.

Jamestown Alert—As I need more room for the poultry business I have moved my barber shop to the rear room, but am still doing business in the barber line.

Salina Union—Fire destroyed another beautiful Salina home. Happened while husband was away caused from soot in the chimney. Why take the chance, think of your wife and babies at home. Have them inspected, repaired and cleaned.

Aurora Beacon-News—Mrs. Sarah McGowan has returned to her home with the addition of a new back porch.

"Who's the swell guy you was just talkin' to?" asked Tony, the boot-black.

"Aw, him and me's worked together for years," answered Mickey, the newsboy. He's the editor of one of me papers."—Legion Weekly.

1,500 MENNONITES TO LEAVE FOR MEXICO SOON

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 18.—Approximately 1,500 Mennonites from Southern Manitoba and the Wymark district, Saskatchewan, will leave about March 1 to locate on land purchased at Durango, Mexico, it was learned from railway officials here today.

AUTO BANDIT GETS \$22,000 IN CASH

New York, Feb. 20.—William A. Russell, messenger for the Greenwich Bank, was robbed of \$22,000 in currency today by three automobile bandits who held up the truck in which he was transporting the money to a downtown bank. The robbery occurred on Nineteenth Street near Seventh Avenue.

The hold-up was witnessed by a woman, who later said she believed she was witnessing the making of a motion picture. It was only after the bandits had disappeared and the woman turned around to look "for the camera man" that she realized the hold-up was real.

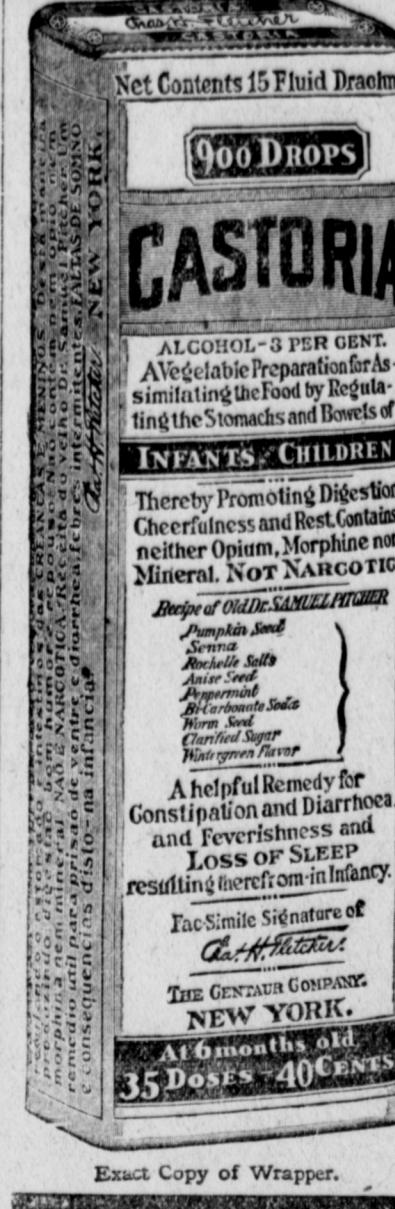
MARRIED FIVE YEARS HAVE 12 LITTLE ONES

Willie Poteet, of Bee Spring, Edmonson County, has been married five years and has twelve children. He married William Browning's daughter and their first eight children were four pairs of twins. Last week his wife gave birth to four babies. All the babies are normal healthy children and are doing well.

HOUSE VOTES TO EXTEND ALIEN BAN

Washington, Feb. 20.—The House today passed and sent to the Senate a resolution extending until June 30, 1923, the 3 per cent restrictive immigration law. The rules were suspended to permit action at this time.

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FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**



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but other advertisements, 1c per
word.

Anonymous communications will
receive no attention.

TELEPHONE
Farmers Mutual..... 59

FRIDAY..... FEBRUARY 24

Just to be in fashion we will al-
low as how there is a lot of fallen
stars this year, and the year is yet
young.

Women are doing most everything,
taking the place of man in this, that
and the other, so we have just about
made up our mind to send our peti-
tion in to the Ladies Sewing Circle
for membership. If one black ball
rejects we don't figure that we will
be admitted, though.

To be sure there are some tolera-
ble bright lights in the Kentucky
Legislature, but when it's acts are
viewed as a whole how is one to dis-
believe the theory of evolution—and
sow at that? Should it enact that
anti-evolution bill, or whatever it is,
it might help some if the Legislature
would recommend scouring as a
penalty for all, who in any way coun-
tenanced the theory of evolution or
talked it in public, or at home for
the matter of that. It might be a
good thing to revive the old law
against witches and witchcraft. Burn-
ing at the stake would perhaps be
about the right sort of penalty for
that class, as our forefathers at one
time meted out that brand of punish-
ment.

The issue of summonses for par-
ties who have, or who had failed to
procure license for keeping or har-
boring dogs, on or before January
the first, as provided by law, has
created more local discussion
amongst dog owners and others than
anything happening recently. No
law-abiding citizen, or one who de-
sires to see the law up-held, should
censure law enforcement. Yet we
hear some criticism of the officers for
endeavoring to have the law carried
out as intended and still others, many
others and quite a few are to be
found among those who had sum-
mons served upon them, have been
heard to approve the officials' action.
The party who paid his money and
procured the dog tag has, by a large
majority, the right of complaint, or
would have had, if the officers quietly
sat still and permitted so many
to escape, especially when the facts
were known to the officers. One in-
stance came under our observation:
A reliable young man stated in our
presence that he procured his dog
tag as the law directs, but to his cer-
tain knowledge none of his adjoining
neighbors paid any attention to
the matter and were not complying
with the law at all. Cases of this
character were being addressed to the
attention of the officials almost daily.
It has been decided that the
County, or Quarterly Court is with-
out jurisdiction in so far as final dis-
posal of the cases are concerned, but
the County Court does have the right
to hold each individual over to await
the action of the grand jury, about
that there is no question. Each in-
dividual who fails to comply with
this special act is subject to indict-
ment, and in so far as the constitu-
tionality of the act is concerned, with
reference to construction placed upon
it by the higher Court, the law is
enforceable, but to indict by grand
jury and the tedious methods of trial
by Circuit Court is much more ob-
jectionable than by County Court, if
jurisdiction were given the latter.
Cases of this character show the idi-
otic turn of the mind of some of our
former legislators. The County
Court has been shorn of jurisdiction
in almost all sorts of prosecutions,
other than breach of the peace and
we think that it would be well to turn
that offense over to the circuit courts
for prosecution, so that County
Courts and County Attorneys would
not have any thing whatever to do

with keeping law and order for and
in the community. All of this delay
and lack of speedy trial goes fur-
ther toward bringing the law into
disregard and disrespect than any-
thing we have confronting us. Some-
body is to blame for these delays and
miscarriages in justice. Who is it?

WASHINGTON'S DIARY FOUND

York, Pa., Feb. 21.—Discovery of
a lost diary kept by George Washing-
ton during the last year of his life
was announced tonight by George R.
Prowell, curator and librarian of the
Historical Society of York County.

"While searching thru unclassified
documents in the library of the De-
partment of State at Washington," he said,
"another gentleman and myself
found the 'lost diary' of Washington,
written during the time he was Presi-
dent and until his death."

The story of the diary, he declar-
ed, never has been made public.

One of the first entries quoted is
that written by Washington on his
birthday, and in this connection a lit-
tle known fact is brought to light—
that in the last year of Washington's
life the people of Virginia observed
February 11 instead of February 22
as the anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Powell explains this by pointing
out that Washington was born in
1732, and it was not until twenty
years later that the Gregorian calen-
dar was accepted in England and the
United States. Washington's birth-
day as a result, was recorded in the
family Bible as February 11, 1732
(old style) and February 11 continu-
ed to be observed in Virginia until
1810.

On July 4, 1799, he celebrated Inde-
pendence Day by attending a ban-
quet at Kemp's Tavern in Alexandria,
given in his honor by the citizens.
July 9 was spent in writing his last
will, which consisted of twenty-nine
pages, all of which he wrote himself
affixing his signature at the bottom
of each page.

ROMA THIRD BIG SHIP TO WRECK IN 13 MONTHS

New York, Feb. 21.—The dirigible
Roma, which blew up today over
Hampton Roads, was the third big
airship to be destroyed in a spectacu-
lar mishap in the last thirteen
months.

On August 24, 1921, the ZR-2,
built by the British for purchase by
the United States at a cost of \$2,000,-
000 exploded over Hull, England,
killing forty-two, including sixteen
Americans.

On January 1, 1921, the R-34,
which flew from England to Long
Island and back in the summer of
1919, the first airship to cross the
Atlantic, was wrecked in a gale
while tied outside her airdrome in
Howden, England.

Before the ZR-2 disaster, the
greatest number killed in an airship
accident in peace times was twenty-
nine, the toll of the explosion of the
German Zeppelin L-2 over the Jona-
hannishal aerodrome on October 17,
1913.

TO PROTEST INCREASE BY STATE COMMISSION

W. C. Blankenship and County At-
torney Otto C. Martin, accompanied
by Mrs. Martin went to Frankfort
yesterday where the former two will
appear before the State Tax Commis-
sion in protesting the proposed in-
crease of \$1,350,000 on Ohio Coun-
ty's taxable property returned by the
County Tax Commissioner.

Commissioner D. E. Ward was un-
able to accompany other parties on
account of illness.

FATAL DISASTER IN TRAIN WRECK

Thomas Holbrook, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Burch Holbrook, of South Car-
rollton, died in a Hospital at Detroit,
Mich., last Sunday, as a result of an
accident in a train wreck. He had
been an engineer on a train running
from Detroit to Chicago for about
five years. The body arrived in Ow-
ensboro, his former home, Wednes-
day, where funeral services were held
yesterday afternoon at 2:00, at the
home of his uncle Mr. R. R. Hol-
brook, with interment in Rose Hill
cemetery. He was about thirty years
of age, and is survived by his parents
and one brother, Owen, of Indiana,
and a number of other relatives. He
was a nephew of Mr. J. D. Holbrook,
of this city.

WASHINGTON

Miss Comie Lake, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Wm. Lake, of this vicinity,
has entered high school, at Hartford.

Lowell and Edna Newcomb, chil-
dren of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Newcomb,
are very sick at this writing.

Mrs. C. C. Coyle is on the sick list.

Announcement has been received
in this neighborhood, of the marriage
of Mr. Martin L. Foster. We don't
know Mrs. Foster's name, but we
wish for them a long and happy life.

Mr. Delmar Newcomb attended the
spelling match at Nocreek recently.

WASHINGTON COMMENT

When the Towner-Sterling bill
passes the United States will have a
Department of Education, with a Sec-
retary in the Cabinet. One of the first
tasks such a Department of Educa-
tion must undertake is the review and
classification of textbooks. The
necessity for national information
on books which teach national af-
fairs is constantly being brought
before the public, the most recent case
being in the National Capital, where
a certain textbook on history is under
fire from citizens' associations as
being historically inaccurate and so-
cialistic in its tendencies.

Whether the book is good or bad
is hardly a matter for determination
by citizens' associations, no matter
how patriotic. Only authority should
be permitted to say what is, and
what is not in a good school book.

The trouble with the average school
book selection authority is that it is
biased by location and environment,
without a national viewpoint.

A Federal Department of Educa-
tion would not be biased, and would
either have a national viewpoint or be
a complete failure. A list of adequate
school books which had been care-
fully reviewed and classified by the
national government would go far
toward securing that uniformity in
education and accuracy in the teach-
ing of history which are in them-
selves a national bond and would be
eagerly welcomed by local school
boards everywhere.

Obviously no such list of books
would be issued as anything else
than suggestions. When the Depart-
ment of Agriculture tells farmers of
a good fertilizer it does not require
them to use it—only their brains and
free choice! So it would be with
the list of books, and, indeed, all the
acts of the Department of Education
—they would be advisory only, and
valuable in proportion to their edu-
cation, not their mandatory, pro-
nouncements.

It has been demonstrated impossible
to make an omelette without break-
ing eggs. As an aftermath of the
disarmament conference come whole-
sale "furloughs" from navy yards,
and many a workman wonders where
his next pay day is coming from.

No one, not even the navy-yard
worker, quarrels with the necessity of
reduction of labor forces on guns
and ship equipment to keep faith
with our part in the disarmament
program. But is there any need to
be inhuman about it? "Furlough"
is euphemistic, but it is as effective
as a discharge as far as the pay en-
velope is concerned. Had the "fur-
lough" been given with a warning,
or had the men been "furloughed" by
fifties, or hundreds, rather than
thousands at once much hardship and
even actual suffering might have
been saved.

This is a great and glorious coun-
try. But our government is not per-
fect, and when it is guilty of a cal-
lous disregard of the welfare of thou-
sands of faithful servants it not only
receives but deserves the condemna-
tion of all right-thinking, inherently
just and patriotic citizens.

A mayor who turned the worn-out
fire horse out to starve when the motor
truck was bought would be run
out of town and office.

Yet faithful navy yard workers are
"furloughed"—God save the mark!
—with no notice, and by thousands.

During the war navy-yard machin-
ists were told it was a patriotic duty
to refuse high wages in industry and
"stick by Uncle Sam."

Is there no one to tell Uncle Sam
that his name stands before the
world as meaning fair play?

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against
the estate of Mrs. E. J. Moore, deceas-
ed, are hereby notified to present
same to me, properly proven on or
before March 25, 1922, or they will
be forever barred.

343p J. L. MOORE, Admr.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS

Cattle—Supply was of small vol-
ume and prices steady with first of
the week. Active call noted for the
best hand-weight butchers: medium
and plainer kinds unchanged. Un-
derdone steady in the heavy steer
division; hardly any offered. Milch
cow trade steady. Bristle demand not-
ed for the best quality stockers and
feeders at prevailing firm rates; plain
and common kinds less active.

Quotations: Prime heavy steers
\$6.75 @ 7.25; heavy shipping steers
\$6.50 @ 6.75; medium to good \$5.75
@ 6.50; fat heifers \$5 @ 6.50; fat
cows \$5.50 @ 5.50; medium to good
cows \$3.50 @ 5; cutters \$2.50 @ 3.50;
canners \$2 @ 2.50; bulls \$3 @ 4.75;
feeders \$5.50 @ 7; stockers \$4 @ 6.25;
milch cows \$20 @ 60.

Calves—Market active at steady
prices. Best veals \$10.50 down; me-
dium \$5.50 @ 7.50; common \$2 @ 3.50.

Light common calves dull.

Hogs—Prices 15c higher on the

top end with pigs and throwouts un-
changed. Best hogs 120 pounds up
brought \$10.50; pigs 120 pounds down
\$8.75; throwouts \$7.50; stags
\$6 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade un-
changed. Best sheep \$6 @ 5; bucks
\$4.50 down. Best lambs \$11 @ 13,
according to quality; seconds \$8 @ 10.

Produce

Buying prices net to shipper the
shipper paying freight and drayage
charges, are:

Eggs—Candled 24c dozen.

Poultry—Hens 20c lb.; large
spring chickens 17c lb.; roosters 10c
lb.; ducks 20c lb.; young turkeys No.
1, per lb. 28c; geese 12c lb.; guineas
\$3.60 dozen.

Country Butter—Pound 14c.

Field Seeds—Alfalfa \$22 per 100
lbs.; clover \$26.50 cwt.; bluegrass
\$50 cwt.; orchard grass \$20 cwt.;
red-top \$27.50 cwt.; seed rye \$1.40
per bu.

Corn Products—Cornmeal \$1.60
100 lbs. sacked; hominy \$1.70; homy-
meal 100 lbs. \$1.60; cracked corn
100 lbs. \$1.66; scratch feed 100
lbs. \$1.70.

Hay—Following are the prices of
new hay as selling on its arrival in
carload lots to dealers: No. 1 timothy
\$19 ton; No. 2 \$18; No. 3, \$15; No.
1 clover mixed \$18; No. 2 \$16; No.
1 clover \$18, wheat straw \$12; oat
straw \$12; rye straw \$13.

Provisions—Hams sugar cured,
light and medium 28c; sides 13 1/2c;
breakfast bacon 21c; sugar-cured
shoulders 16 1/2c; bellies light 17c.
Lard—Pure, in tubs 13c in tins 13 1/4
cents.

COURT HOUSE CHIT CHAT

Last Friday afternoon a deputy
sheriff of Muhlenberg County brought
Eskel Kitchens, a former citizen of
this County over from Central City
on a warrant from the Ohio Quarterly
Court, which accuses him of obtain-
ing the signature of a number of citizens
of the Cool Springs neighbor-
hood to a note with fraudulent intent.
Eskel's bond was fixed in the
warrant at \$750.00, but after it was
apparent that he could not give such
bond, he waived examining trial and
was permitted to go on his own re-
conizance for his appearance at the
next grand jury. Eskel contends
that he only promised to pay the note
out of the profits he should make on
a job of cutting and hauling a cer-
tain body of timber, and that he was
unable to pay the note because he
made no profit on the job.

The Fiscal Court was in session a
few days the first of the week for the
purpose of making a settlement with
ex-Sheriff S. A. Bratcher. The final
settlement was effected to the satis-
faction of Mr. Bratcher as well as
the Court. Other business of rou-
tine nature was transacted.

Moot Felix says Kelley Riley, Bob
Walker and John Lindley are going to
start on their vacation next week
or the week thereafter, and that they
have agreed that one of the trio is to
buy the tobacco and cigarettes and
the others will bum him, so's they'll
feel natural while vacationing.

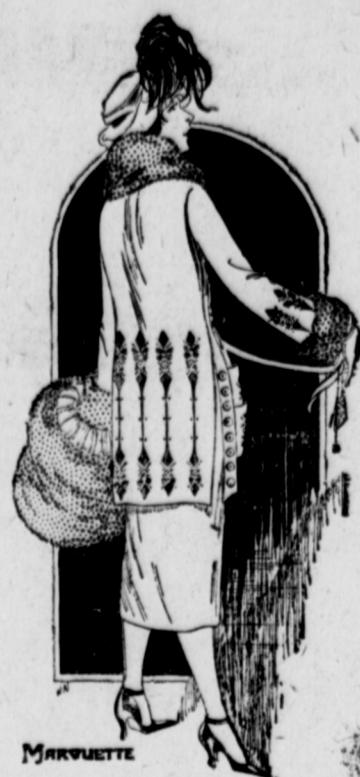
There is a vast difference 'twixt
"fee and flea." When the latter
gets after you the former is what you
want to do.

With the common, every-day per-
son a certain kind of musician is called
a fiddler, with another class he is
a violinist, but for our part give us
the good old melodious fiddler. It
suits us best.

We don't know whether Fonza
Midkiff is mad at us about something
or not, maybe he has taken up with
Albert Cox and has decided to cut us
out. At any rate he has not been
about lately. We don't care, how-
ever, which it is, just so it isn't the
latter.

I. D. Claire and A. Cox seem to be
periodicalists. Sometimes they write
and sometimes they don't. The boss
saves space for them, frequently to
the last minute, and their stuff don't
come in and then he has to get up
some real news to put in the columns
they have spoken for.

Frank Lowe, mail carrier on the
Happy Hollow route, makes his
rounds a whole lot quicker on bad,
rainy days than on pretty days. The
reason for this is on



COATS and COAT SUITS.

Can we interest you in our New Spring Coats and Coat Suits, Dresses and Waists? They are here. Styles are beautiful; qualities the very best; prices are much lower. Call and see them.

FALL COATS.

Our final appeal to you. Here it is: Regardless of cost, any Coat from \$20.00 to \$35.00; final close-out price... \$15.95 Buy now and save from \$10 to \$15 in the fall. These prices are for Friday and Saturday only.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

The Hartford Republican

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 24

SMOKE
EL PERBO 10 cents.
LITTLE PERKINS 5cts.
At The Best Stands.

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Miss Irene Lee is confined to her room with illness.

Mrs. Blanton Ellis is confined to her bed with illness.

Lime, Plaster and Cement at 3214 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Judge J. P. Sandefur was in Owensboro Monday, on business.

Mr. R. H. McDowell of Route 2, is seriously ill of lung trouble.

Dr. J. B. Tappan went to Central City Tuesday, to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. J. C. Riley spent last week in Owensboro, visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Mary Render of Centertown, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Madox, at Owensboro.

Highest cash price paid for eggs and poultry every day in the year. W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. and Mrs. Pum Shreve of Centertown, are the parents of a baby boy, born February 18th.

Mr. Griffith Mitchell, of Dun-dee, was the guest of Mr. Tim McCoy, of near town Sunday.

Mrs. O. T. Burns returned home Sunday after being in Louisville and Owensboro a few days, shopping.

Barbed wire, American field fence, Rabbit and poultry fence low cash price at W. E. ELLIS & BRO'S. 3414

Little Miss Mary Louise Holton of Sunnydale, was the week-end guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. D. Holbrook and family.

Dale, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Parks, has measles.

Mrs. H. H. Pendleton was the guest of relatives at Centertown Wednesday.

Black Jack Asbestos Roof Cement. Any size package you want. 3514 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

J. Ross Taylor of the firm of Williams and Taylor, is able to be out again after a few days illness of influenza.

Mrs. R. T. Collins is spending the remainder of the winter with her daughter, Miss Mary Warren, at Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bishop spent Sunday in Centertown, the guests of Mr. Bishop's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Bishop.

Everette Himes is ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Himes. It is thought that he has a case of the flu.

U. R. M. A. means quality and can only be bought in Hartford at WILLIAMS & TAYLOR'S, 3412 "The quality store."

INTERNATIONAL (Osborne) Disk Harrows, the harrow that gives satisfaction to man and team. See 3214 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. Robert Burns of Owensboro, will arrive in this city tonight, to be the guest of his brother, Mr. O. T. Burns and Mrs. Burns until Monday.

Messrs. Charlie Wallace, Charlie Rogers and A. E. Sandefur of Cromwell, were visitors at this office Saturday while in town, on business.

All URMA products are guaranteed. If not satisfied, your money will be refunded. Sold only at WILLIAMS & TAYLOR'S, 3412 "The quality store."

The oil Company of Scott, Hickey & Co., has rented the building adjacent to the Hartford Herald office, formerly the Ladies' rest room, of Judge J. S. Glenn.

Pure Bred Dark Rhode Island Reds, good laying strain, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs. Call or write Mrs. OSCAR PETTY, 3412 Narrows, Ky., R. R. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Acton are the proud parents of another little daughter, born Sunday the 19th at about 5 P. M. the little lady has been christened Maxine.

We have the B. P. Rock eggs from pen or picked hens at \$1.00 per 15. Range run at 75¢ per 15 at farm.

MRS. B. L. TAYLOR, 3512 McHenry, Route 1.

Mr. Charles Lee, who for the past few years has been employed in Evansville, Ind., recently moved his family from their home at Sulphur Springs, to the Indiana city.

For a dollar you can buy a 24-lb. sack of URMA Flour and for \$1.95 you can buy a 48-lb. sack of URMA. WILLIAMS & TAYLOR'S, 3412 "The quality store."

Mrs. James E. Long returned to her home in Nashville, Tenn., Monday, after being the guest of her aunts, Mrs. Lydia Potter and Mrs. Sadie Williams, for several days.

Vulcan chilled plows, the best chilled plow on the market. We also have a few Oliver chilled plows and can save you money on them.

3514 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Allen and children of Chicago, Ill., are visiting relatives in and near Hartford. Mr. Allen will remain only a short time, but Mrs. Allen will make an extended visit before returning.

Messrs. A. C. Acton and Louis Fulkerson went to Owensboro yesterday to unload a carload of automobiles for Acton Bros. The autos will be driven through when the roads dry up.

Mrs. L. A. Welch and Maude Stephens of Fordsville Route 1, are at the bedside of their neice, little Miss Ruby Westerfield, who is ill of measles, at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Holbrook.

Mr. J. D. Holbrook went to Owensboro yesterday to attend the funeral of his nephew, Thomas Holbrook, who died in a Detroit, Mich., hospital, Sunday, from injuries received in a train accident last week.

WANTED—Young women and men to learn stenography or salesmanship at home. Big demand. Typewriter furnished. Free Employment Service. Write for free literature on Course you prefer. FEDERAL EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Champaign, Illinois.

Several from Greenville came to Hartford Wednesday afternoon to witness the basket ball game between the high school girls of that place and Hartford.

Try a sack of URMA Flour for a dollar and if you are not satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded. WILLIAMS & TAYLOR'S, 3412 "The quality store."

WANTED—Man with car to sell the BEST Ford Oil Gauge made. \$100.00 per week and extra commissions. BENTON HARBOR ACCESSORIES CO., Benton Harbor, Mich.

Att'y. A. D. Kirk went to Indianapolis today, on a business mission. Mrs. Kirk accompanied him as far as Louisville, where she will remain with relatives until Mr. Kirk's return.

Misses Maggie Austin and Artie Hoover of Route 2, Hartford, were the guests of Mrs. Cornelia Tatum Wednesday night. They went to Owensboro yesterday morning to visit relatives for about a week or ten days.

Mrs. Anna J. Bennett has purchased the residence of Mr. J. A. Westerfield on Walnut Street. Mr. Westerfield and family will move in the residence on their farm just across Rough River bridge, within the next two months.

E. E. Tinsley who resides two and one-half miles north of town is confined to his bed with pneumonia. He was reported as doing as well as could be expected or hoped for yesterday afternoon. He has been afloat about five days.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ranney entertained at dinner Sunday, in honor of Mr. W. C. Blankenship's 42nd birthday. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Blankenship, Miss Myrtle Madox, and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ranney and children.

Mr. William S. Hamlet, who had been with the army of occupation in Germany, for more than two years, and returned to the U. S. A. about a month ago, with regiments at Camp Benning, Ga., is spending a 30-day furlough with his mother, Mrs. T. J. Hamlet and other relatives in this city.

Joe Wilson moved his stock of goods yesterday from the building on Main Street, which he has been occupying for some time, and which was recently purchased by Taylor-Morris & Co., into Dr. L. B. Bean's building until he can erect a building on the lot he recently purchased of Mrs. T. L. Griffin on Center Street.

WANTED—Salesman to sell direct to the farmer Acme Minerals, which grows the bone and supplies the mineral elements. Acme Pig Meal equal to milk. Acme Calf Meal and Acme Milk Feed for chickens. Sales are large. A paying business.

ACME MINERAL COMPANY, Wheaton, Illinois.

MRS. E. G. BARRASS ENTERTAINS CLUB

Mrs. E. G. Barrass entertained the Ladies Social Club at her home Monday afternoon in a most delightful manner. Reminders of Washington's birthday were much in evidence.

In addition to the club members several guests were present to enjoy the hospitable entertainment. At the conclusion of a number of games of progressive rook delicious refreshments were served.

ROSINE
The farmers of this community are getting busy preparing for a crop, sowing oats, and clearing ground.

Mr. John Pierce who had been in the oil fields in Louisiana, returned to his home at Beaver Dam, and took his wife to Hot Springs, Ark., to be treated for rheumatism.

The Stork visited Rosine a few days ago and left a fine boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Westerfield. Grandfather Crowder says he don't feel one bit older but is thankful that he has one more to care for him in his old age.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hatler are the proud parents of a fine baby girl.

Mr. Bennie Johnson is in a Louisville Hospital, being treated for lung trouble.

Rev. Randall preached an interesting sermon at Salem Church last Sunday.

The long suffering family gazed thoughtfully at his wife's new ultra-modern skirt. "Well, what do you think of it?" she inquired.

"At least," he replied, "we won't have to have it cut down when our daughter is old enough to go to school."—Legion Weekly.

I shall wear my new evening dress tonight—isn't it a poem?"

"Judging from its shortness, I should call it an epigram."



NO MATTER WHAT YOUR FOOT TROUBLES---WHETHER IT BE FLAT FOOT, RHEUMATISM, BROKEN ARCH ---THIS SHOE WILL RELIEVE YOU.

Designed and made by the most highly specialized and fastest growing shoe factory in the world. Ask for the genuine Edmonds "FOOT-FITTER" No. 1---the shoe with the arch support made into the shoe.

At This Store, You'll Be Served In The Way That Helps You To Get The Shoes You Want And Our Edmonds "FOOT-FITTERS" Will Serve You In A Highly Satisfactory Manner.

Price \$7.00

CARSON & COMPANY
HARTFORD, KY.

the mine workers will hope they may yet recognize that the natural law of industry can not be cheated.

MRS. CHARLOTTE CARTER

Mrs. Charlotte M. Carter, aged 81 years, 7 months and 3 days, died Thursday of last week at the home of her sons, James and Henry Carter, near Narrows. The deceased lady was the widow of the late Wm. H. Carter, who was a union veteran of the war of 61-65.

Mrs. Carter was a devoted member of the Baptist church, a splendid type of woman and greatly respected by all of her many friends. Burial of the remains took place on the day following her death at the Smith burying grounds in the presence of a large crowd. She is survived by three sons, Messrs. Charlie, James and Henry Carter.

ED JACKSON DIES

Ed Jackson, aged 40, died at his home near Equality, Friday morning of last week. Mr. Jackson awoke at three o'clock suffering with a severe pain in his left arm. He called his wife who applied liniment and such remedies as were in the home and immediately telephoned for a physician. The pain shifted to the heart and he died at 4 o'clock, a short time before the arrival of the physician. Mr. Jackson had worked upon his farm the day prior to his death and was in apparent good health.

Burial of the remains took place on Saturday, at Equality.

Mr. Jackson was a good citizen and well liked by all who knew him. Besides his wife, he is survived by one son, about nine years of age.

MRS. SARAH JANE SMITH

Daughter of S. M. and Elizabeth James. Born December 5, 1860, died February 11, 1922, baptized and annexed to the Church of Christ at Select, November 1882, of which church she was a member until her death. She was married to Winsor Smith, December 23, 1886, and leaves a husband, one son, Earl Smith, bookkeeper for The Broadway Coal Co., three daughters, Mrs. Besie Martin, Mrs. Goldie Leach, and Mrs. Olga Ranney; two brothers, L. S. and L. M. James, the latter of Texas; one sister, Mrs. Bettie Miller.

Mourn not the dead who calmly lie By God's own hand composed to rest.

For Hark! A voice from yonder sky Proclaims them blest—supremely blest.

With them the toil and strife is o'er; Their labors end, their sorrows cease;

For they have gained the peaceful shore Where dwells serene, eternal peace.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Seasonal Tips For Gardeners.

During late February and early March is the time to start the war on insects by raking up and burning all trash in the garden. Many serious insects are harbored in this trash during the winter and early spring. If it is not cleaned up until later in the season, they are already active and cannot be destroyed by this method.

Those who have not made out their orders for garden seeds already will profit by doing so at once. Enough seeds should be ordered from some reliable seed house to last throughout the season. The best seeds are cheapest in the end.

Rotations of crops is as important in the garden as it is in the use of field crops. Plan your garden this year so that you will not have the same vegetable growing on the same ground that it did last year.

The most useful garden is the one that has a succession of crops throughout the season. This plan will necessitate several plantings of early vegetables such as radishes, onions and peas.

Save time and labor and keep down the weeds easier this year by planting the garden seeds in long rows. This allows the use of a wheel cultivator or even a horse cultivator in some cases. Beds of lettuce, onions and radishes are out of date.

Leave a place in the garden this year for spinach as it is one of the most healthful vegetables that can be grown. It is a quick maturing crop and will furnish a large amount of greens. For early greens, plant the last of March. Gardeners at the College of Agriculture say the Victoria, Bloomsdale or New Zealand are good varieties for Kentucky.

A few minutes spent in the garden each day is better than three hours once a week.

Doubled Acreage Of Soybeans Predicted.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 18.—Kentucky will grow about twice as many soybeans in 1922 as were grown in the State in 1921, according to indications being cited by crop specialists at the College of Agriculture.

The increased popularity of this legume crop as a soil builder and feed for livestock together with a 50 per cent reduction in the price of seed are held responsible for the probable increase in acreage. Last year with seed as high as from four to six dollars a bushel, there was an increase of 100 per cent over the 1920 acreage in the main producing sections of the State, according to the specialists.

The Mammoth Yellow variety gives the greatest hay yield in Kentucky while the Haberland and Lexington are at present most largely used for planting in the same row and at the same time with corn. The supply of seed in the State is large enough to supply all Kentucky growers this year, the specialists say. About six pounds of seed are required for an acre.

Henderson Flock Leads In Production of Eggs

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 18.—A flock of 179 White Wyandotte hens owned by J. T. Wilson, Corydon, lead the State's demonstration flocks in January egg production with an average production of 12.1 eggs a hen, according to an announcement by J. H. Martin, in charge of poultry work at the College of Agriculture. This flock, which has produced an average of 23.6 eggs a hen since Nov. 1, 1921, also is the leading one to date.

A flock of 109 Rhode Island Reds owned by J. W. Muster, Lyons, Laclede county, was second among the January high producers with a record of 10.2 eggs a hen. J. R. Wilson, Olaton, Ohio county, owned the third flock in the list, his 128 White Plymouth Rocks having produced an average of 10.1 eggs a hen.

Other owners among the first ten who had high producing flocks for the month were: Sue Allen Quick, Lilia, McLean county; Mrs. J. A. Kern, Jeffersontown, Jefferson county; Mrs. J. W. Pope, Shepherdsville, Bullitt county; Mrs. Eugene Culton, Parksville, Boyle county; William Cooms, Kirk, Breckenridge county; Mrs. M. B. Barnard, Ohio County and S. J. Howard, Henderson, Henderson county.

Jap Clover Proves Worth As Soil Builder and Feed.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 18.—Having demonstrated its usefulness both as a pasture crop and as a soil builder, Japan clover, frequently called Jap or Lespedeza, is proving to be a more valuable legume crop in Kentucky than most of the old well-known legumes, according to soils and crops specialists at the College of Agriculture, who are advocating the use of this crop to farmers of the State.

The crop already is spreading by its own efforts over much of the "laid out" land in the State and furnish-

ing good grazing on several millions of acres of poor soil at a season of the year when pastures are likely to be short. Being a legume, it is a good soil builder. No soils are too poor or too sour for the clover, the specialists say, and it also has proved its usefulness on some of the better soils of the State.

It is seeded early in the spring, March or April being the best months. A good combination for poor land is five pounds of recleaned Red Top and 10 pounds of Japan clover an acre, according to the specialists.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Caused by a local disease, usually influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous membranes of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was described as one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENET & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RED EMMA GIVES FEAR TO WEDEN

Nation Unable To Get Rid of Unwelcome Plotters May Be Anarchist Center.

Stockholm, Feb. 18.—Sweden is facing a curious dilemma as the result of its well-meant hospitality in granting temporary asylum to Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Alexander Shapiro, deported originally to Russia from the United States. Since this trio arrived several other Russian anarchists have come into the country.

As matters now stand Sweden may either have to deport the anarchists or cope with a movement said to be on foot of making Stockholm an international anarchist center.

But to what country can these anarchists be deported? Nobody wants them. Since their arrival in Stockholm Emma Goldman and other anarchists from Russia have so roundly denounced the Soviet Government that if they are returned to Russia the Bolshevik authorities, never noted for their leniency, may send them all to jail or deal with them in a more summary fashion.

Germany already has put up the bars against these agitators, as was shown recently when Miss Goldman tried to enter Germany for the purpose of attending the international anarchist congress in Berlin. Freund, Austria's representative to this conclave was arrested on the border by the German police.

Now the Stockholm press states that a resolution was adopted at the Berlin anarchist congress to establish an international anarchist bureau in the Swedish Capital, presumably because Stockholm is now the temporary abiding place of so many leading anarchists.

The press emphasizes that it would be most unfortunate if Sweden's hospitality should be abused by thus making Stockholm an anarchist center and the same papers assert that energetic steps will be taken against any attempts of this character.

SHE LOOKS SO WELL AND HAPPY

See the rich, red blood, the sign of health, showing in her lovely cheeks.

Some women have naturally beautiful complexions that tell you there is plenty of richness in their blood. Their figures become well formed, supple, rounded, and graceful. Those are the results of rich, red blood, and plenty of it. There is no need of being thin and scrawny from poor blood. Get a few bottles of Gude's Pepto-Mangan—take it with your meals for a few weeks. It will give you plenty of red blood. By building up the blood, you give the entire system a chance to restore itself naturally, and that brings natural bloom and beauty and all the effects and joys of good health. Get Gude's Pepto-Mangan at your druggist's in liquid or tablet form.—Advertisement.

Lady, to salesman who had unrolled all the linoleum—Thank you, so much, my little boy has enjoyed it. I'll bring him tomorrow to see the carpets.—Success.

She (as they dance)—Where have I met you before? There is something very familiar in the way you put your arm around my waist.

He—Why, don't you remember? I was your very first husband

DON'T LET LANDIS QUIT, FOE URGES

Impeachment Impossible If Resignation Is Accepted, Weitz Writes Harding.

Washington, Feb. 20.—President Harding was asked today by former Congressman Benjamin F. Weitz of Ohio, not to accept the resignation of Kershaw Mountain Landis as Judge of the Federal court at Chicago.

If Judge Landis should be permitted to retire at this time, Weitz declared in a letter to the President, it would be impossible to impeach him for accepting the position as high commissioner of baseball should Congress pass a law making it necessary for a Federal Judge to confine his activities to his judicial duties.

Although Weitz's efforts during the last session of Congress to secure the impeachment of Landis for accepting a \$50,000 a year job as baseball arbiter were futile, it was indicated by his letter to the President that he intended to push his fight against Landis despite his retirement from Congress.

"If you should accept the resignation of Judge Landis," Weitz wrote the President, "you will take away the impeachment jurisdiction from Congress. The Senate held in the Blount and Belknap cases that persons cannot be impeached after they cease to be civil officers of the United States.

"If the Sixty-seventh Congress makes this character of employment unlawful it necessarily follows that Judge Landis will be impeached unless clemency is extended in his case.

"The American game of baseball sport cannot continue as a national sport if those making millions, by illegal methods are protected while the baseball players are punished for throwing the game.

"Congress has made it unlawful for a Government official or employee to receive any salary in connection with his services as such official or employee from any source other than the Government of the United States. Can the government make an exception to this law in case of a Federal Judge who besmirches the judicial eminence by selling his birthright for a mess of potage?"

Fifteen Words In Landis' Letter Of Resignation

Washington, Feb. 20.—The resignation of Federal Judge Landis, announced Saturday in Chicago, was received today at the White House. It was written in Judge Landis' own handwriting, was dated Chicago, Feb. 18, and read as follows:

"Dear Mr. President: I resign as District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, effective March 1, 1922. Very respectfully,

"KENSHAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS."

When the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using Herbine. Take a dose on going to bed and see how fine you feel next day. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

PRIEST THRASHES THIEF.

Seeling a man breaking open the poor-box in his church, Father Sheridan of St. Vincent's church, Buffalo, didn't wait for the police but proceeded to give the man a sound thrashing. When the officers arrived they found the thief much the worse for wear. Father Sheridan was formerly a football player on the Niagara University team.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SPRUCE LOG, 10 FEET WIDE BREAKS MILL'S MACHINERY

Hoquiam, Wash., Feb. 18.—An enormous spruce log, ten feet in diameter, believed the largest ever cut in this section, recently was sawed into 16,000 board feet of lumber here.

When first put on the saw, the big log broke the mill machinery and was not cut until repairs were made.

Some time ago a larger log was brought here but no mill would tackle it and it was placed in a Hoquiam park for exhibition purposes.

Myrtle—My dear, I've just visited a fortune-teller, and she told me where to find my future husband.

Gladys—Give me her address. Maybe I'll be able to find my present one.

Kate—Did she marry for love or money?

Roks—Love, of course. He's a college professor.—Judge.

Apple—Did you find that corn cure was good for your corn?

Bodwell—Good for it! I should say so. After only one application the corn had grown till it was so big I couldn't get my shoe on.

IRISH CURRENCY ISSUE DISCUSSED

Bankers Oppose Free State Proposal Would Hamper Trade.

Dublin, Feb. 18.—Proposals for a new Irish currency and Irish postage stamps are being discussed by the Free State authorities.

Banking circles here are said to be strongly opposed to any alteration in the currency on the ground that it will hamper trade and cause complications by the establishment of yet another fluctuating "foreign exchange," but national sentiment may sweep these objections aside. Some predict that before the end of the year Irish printing presses will be turning out Irish treasury notes.

Reckoning by pounds, shillings and pence doubtless will continue for some time, and English silver and copper will continue to circulate; but it is anticipated that the Free State will adopt the decimal system of coinage as soon as practicable and that Irish dollars and cents, or whatever their equivalent Gaelic names may be, ultimately will take the place of the sterling money.

As for postage stamps, the proposal is that Ireland shall content herself for the present with making an arrangement with Great Britain for printing a surcharge inscription, probably consisting of a shamrock, or harp, combined with the word "Eire" in Irish characters, on the face of the stamps now in use.

Later on, the Free State will design its own stamps, and they are not likely to bear the English king's image.

WHY BE SICK?

Thousands of people have found STONES SPECIFIC the medicine they needed for Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Chills, Colds, La Grippe, Constipation, Weak and Run-down Systems. A Blood Purifier and System Builder, made of herbs and iron. To introduce Stones' Specific we will give a full size \$1.00 box free. With your order for one box of Stones Specific. We make 2 medicines and we want you to know Stones Specific will keep you well. send check or money order for \$1.00. Your money back if not satisfied. This offer will expire March 10, 1922. So order this big Bargain today. Samples free.

D. W. STONE MEDICINE CO.

Marion, Ky.
References Marion Bank, Marion, Ky. 3374

Flubb—Gladys is causing a riot with her extra short skirt.

Dubb—Her skirt isn't extra short. Her legs are extra long.—New York Sun.

"One never hears a breath of scandal about her."

"Why? Hasn't she any friends?"

The convert who recently got up at a prayer meeting and thanked the Lord that he had three wives in heaven was (so it is rumored) subsequently observed paying \$2 at a bookstore for a copy of "How to Prove Long Life."—Eve.

Wife—They say the new packing house is to be in the colonial style.

Husband—I'll bet it won't smell collegiate, all the same.

IMMIGRANTS EARN HUGE FORTUNES IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18.—The United States may be the "land of promise" for European immigrants but it is not the only land in the Western Hemisphere where promises of riches for the humble who labor have been fulfilled.

A local newspaper has just published a list of immigrants or descendants of immigrants from Italy numbering 111.

Their combined fortunes gained in Argentina are estimated to exceed 1,000,000,000 pesos, or \$424,500,000 in American money.

ATLANTA HONORS MCKINLEY FOR CONFEDERATE TRIBUTE

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18.—A tree was planted in Piedmont Park today in memory of the late President William McKinley, who, in a speech delivered here shortly after the Spanish-American War, advocated the Government share in the care of graves of Confederate soldiers.

Some time ago a larger log was brought here but no mill would tackle it and it was placed in a Hoquiam park for exhibition purposes.

Myrtle—My dear, I've just visited a fortune-teller, and she told me where to find my future husband.

Gladys—Give me her address. Maybe I'll be able to find my present one.

Kate—Did she marry for love or money?

Roks—Love, of course. He's a college professor.—Judge.

Apple—Did you find that corn cure was good for your corn?

Bodwell—Good for it! I should say so. After only one application the corn had grown till it was so big I couldn't get my shoe on.

A CASH OFFER

The Hartford Republican has made a special clubbing rate with the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal by which we will furnish both papers for one year for the low price of

\$1.75

The Commercial Appeal is one of the largest and best papers in the South and we hope to receive many new subscribers on this offer. One dollar and seventy-five cents cash for both papers. Send in your subscription now. Don't delay.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE

It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Every Woman Wants Pantene

Pantene ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Finkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Ecological. Has astrantia, cinchona and geranium. Scent Free. 50c, all droppers or poultice by mail. The Pantene Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

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GOOD TIMES RETURN HOOVER'S FORECAST

Low Freight Rates Urged For Farmer,
R. Y. Labor Board Praised
By Commerce Head.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Predicting a resumption of great prosperity, praising the Republican Congress for the establishment of the Railway Labor Board for the peaceful adjustment of disputes, and urging means of providing work for 600,000 men now unemployed. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in an address to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asks for new development of American railways.

In what is regarded as one of the most important economic statements of the Harding Administration he says:

"In responding to the invitation to discuss some of the problems present in your general railroad investigations, I shall devote myself to three of the railway topics which especially arise from the present economic situation.

"I do not need to review at length that we are recovering from the destruction and inflation of the greatest war in history, that we are suffering from the waste, the extravagance, and overexpansion of the postwar boom, and that the war has brought about great shifts in the movement and price levels of commodities between nations.

"I would, however, suggest that it might be profitable for our people to get a somewhat clearer perspective of our own and the world's troubles and problems. Even a superficial survey must bring us out of an atmosphere of gloomy introspection into an assuring realization that, great as our dislocations may seem, we relatively are in an enviable position. Our nation is unshaken, and as a people we are getting our bearings in a world of perplexing economic adjustments. While there is unemployment and lack of profit taking, we are free of panic. We are comparatively more restless than injured. For instance, as heavy as our tax burden is it is still less than one-half as great in proportion to our national productivity as the other states in the war.

"The violence of our readjustment, however, is without parallel, and we sometimes tend to color our measures for the future by the depression we are in. The fact is that we must predicate all plans for the future on the ultimate return of the American people to a normal economic activity with our annual progress in the expansion of our production, of our plant and equipment, of our skill and our efficiency.

"There can be no question that this return will take place, and no responsible body will approach our problems on any other basis. Not one of us would submit to the charge that we were not prepared to bet against any odds upon the future of the United States. Our problem is to expedite this recovery—to speed up employment of our workers, and thereby find market for our farmers.

"If we look at the national economics situation as a whole, the greatest impulse that can be given to recovery from any source whatever is a reduction of rates on primary commodities combined with the immediate resumption of railway construction and equipment. The first depends upon reduction of operating costs, the second upon restoration of credit for our railways.

"One thing is absolute. Our transportation facilities are below the needs of our country, and unless we have a quick resumption of construction the whole community—agricultural, commercial and industrial—will be gasping from a strangulation caused by insufficient transportation the moment that our business activities resume. For the past five years we have had no consequential expansion to our railway transportation machine. With but one interval of nine months in 1918 and 1919 we had a car shortage throughout the whole of the years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920. This shortage rose to as high as 160,000 cars, with a corresponding shortage of motive power. We paid tremendous sums in commercial losses and unemployment in consequence. We laid it onto the war. We should lay it onto our lack of foresight and antagonism to railroads.

"Few people seem to realize the amount of expansion in our transportation machine necessary to keep pace with the growth of the country. And an equal few seem to have any notion of the price we pay for not having it. Our country is more dependent upon railway transport than any other. All others have comparatively greater coast lines and internal waterways. The experience of the 20 years before the war has shown that we must build an extension of lines, including terminal facilities, additional sidings etc., every year equal to

the construction of a new railway from New York to San Francisco. We must add at least 120,000 cars and 2,500 locomotives annually to our equipment. Since we entered the war in 1917 we have constructed at least 10,000 miles of railway less than our increasing population and economic development called for, and we are behind in rolling stock by about 4,000 locomotives and 200,000 cars. I wish to emphasize that unless we can have an immediate resumption of construction and equipment of our commercial community will pay treble the cost of the whole of them in their losses of a single season.

"The very moment that we reach anything like normal business we shall see a repetition of car shortage, followed by an increase in the cost of coal to the consumer from \$1 to \$3 a ton; we shall again see premiums of 20 cents a bushel for the use of car for moving grain; we shall, in fact, see a shortage of commodities to the consumer; and we shall see glutts upon the hands of the producers. We shall see factories filled with orders again closed for lack of care; we shall see large intermission in employment; and we shall see the usual profiteering in commodities due to stricture between the producer and consumer.

"There would be no difficulty whatever, by basing such losses on the experiences we have already had to calculate a loss to the American people of a billion dollars for each one of these periodic transportation shortages.

"Furthermore, there is nothing that is so irrecoverable a loss to the nation as idle shops and idle men. Today we have both. There is nothing that will so quickly start the springs of business and employment as an immediate resumption of construction and equipment of the railways. When business does resume we shall need all of our capacity for the production of consumable goods. We shall not only find it strangled for lack of transportation, but will find ourselves plunging into the manufacture of this very railway equipment and construction in competition with consumable goods for materials and labor. Herein lies the basic cause of destructive price inflation and booms, with all their waste and overexpansion. In times of depression we should prepare for the future, and by doing so we can cure the depression itself.

"If we examine the fundamental reasons for failure to resume equipment we will find them in the loss of confidence in railways as an investment and the competition of tax-free securities. We have passed the period of credit strain in this depression. Surplus capital is pouring by hundreds of millions monthly into tax-free securities and foreign loans and yet our railways are unable to finance the most moderate of construction programs. The confidence of the public in railway investments was at so low an ebb before the war that finance by the issue of common and preferred stocks had become impossible and railway expansion was living on bond issues. The confidence of and assurance and continuity in earning power to cover this burden of bonds has been even lowered since the war began because of uncertainties of both rising and falling prices, of rising and falling wages, of rising and falling rates, preventing all regularity of earnings upon which an investor could be convinced, even if other difficult factors entered into the problem. I see no occasion to go into the labyrinth of past railway finance, its propriety or lack of propriety, its foolishness or its skill.

"If I were to discuss the rates charged today I should say at once that a decrease in passenger rates is not nearly so vital to the community as freight rates, for passenger rates do not enter into the 'spread' in proportion to the relative volume of earnings. If I were examining the freight rates I should at once say that coal, metals, wood and agricultural and other producers' goods should be reduced to the bottom before 1.c.1. and class rates are touched.

"I would be willing to go even further and say that I am convinced that even if the commission cannot do this present moment justifiably reduce railway incomes a single dollar it is warranted in investigating the possibility of some relief to the more distressed commodities by a revision of some rates upward. There is perhaps no great field for changes in this direction, but it is worth inquiry. As mentioned above, an economic analysis of our industry will show that 1.c.1. and class rates are far too low compared to the rates on primary commodities.

"Determination of anything in the nature of permanent rate basis is in my own view impossible at the present time because:

"The last five years of changing administration, irregular traffic, and widely fluctuating wages and prices of materials give us but little reliable historical criteria upon which to base the future. We are in the midst of violent economic readjustments, of a profound industrial depression. No one can determine to what plane the reduction in operating costs will settle. No one can estimate the volume of traffics that are probable for any particular period ahead. It appears to me, therefore, that the commission will need to temporize the situation for some time and that its conclusion may well fall into three periods:

"First. The immediate present.

"Second. During the early period of decreasing costs and increasing efficiency and slowly recovering as relief to the shipper.

"But the circumstances being as they are, confidence being at a low ebb, we do not have the equipment necessary for our business. We are driving headlong for a setback to our whole commerce the very moment that we begin to get on our feet.

"In these circumstances it seems to me vital that the railways as our greatest industry should propose a courageous program of broad visioned betterments, and if necessary the Government should consider giving the use of its superior credit. It would not cost the taxpayer a cent to give the Government guarantee to equipment trusts upon the primary responsibility of the railways, the proceeds devoted entirely to improvement and equipment. This is no proposal to take money from the taxpayer. It is a proposal to save him from paying treble the amount of his guarantee in profiteering and losses. It will render a reduction of rates earlier, for unless something is done the improvements will have to be paid over years out of increased rates. Nor would we lose a cent upon the guarantee, for if American railways can not earn interest upon their borrowings let us throw up our hands and prepare for a second Russia.

"A real program of construction would in its various ramifications give relief to five or six hundred thousand of our unemployed. It would enable even added numbers to increase their standard of living, and thus give increased market to the produce of our farmers. Our farmers who look to foreign markets for their surplus should stop to consider that our home consumption of meat decreased nearly 7 pounds per capita in 1921, mostly owing to unemployment, and that if this decrease could be overcome it would be worth more than a 35 per cent increase in exports.

"We talk glibly of giving billions of credits to foreign countries to increase our farm exports. I wish to say, with all responsibility for the statement, that a billion dollars spent upon American railways will give more employment to our people more advance to our industry, more assistance to our farmers, than twice that sum expended outside the frontiers of the United States, and there will be greater security for the investor.

"Finally, I want to refer to the veritable witches' caldron being fed constantly with hates distilled from the misdeeds of railway promoters in the past, from the conflicts between the railways and their workmen. From all the confusion that arises from it we destroy our railways and destroy ourselves. With this commission, on one hand, assuring honesty in finance, justice to the shipper and the railway investor, with the Railway Labor Board assuring justice to workers, and above all, with a great spirit of public service in our generation of railway managers, it is time to call off the witches and take some vision of our national situation if we are to pull ourselves out of this depression.

"If I were to discuss the rates charged today I should say at once that a decrease in passenger rates is not nearly so vital to the community as freight rates, for passenger rates do not enter into the 'spread' in proportion to the relative volume of earnings. If I were examining the freight rates I should at once say that coal, metals, wood and agricultural and other producers' goods should be reduced to the bottom before 1.c.1. and class rates are touched.

"The present earnings in their

perilous closeness to bond obligations seem to me to dispose of the

question of immediate important

rate relief if we do not wish wide-

spread receivership and shocks to

our whole commercial fabric."

Dollars and Cents.

Counting it only in dollars and

cents, how much did that last cold

cost you? A man may not always

stop work when he has a cold, but

perhaps it would be better if he did.

It takes about ten days to get com-

pletely rid of a cold under the usual

treatment. That time can be much

shortened by taking Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy and proper care of

yourself, in fact, a bottle of this

remedy in the house is a mighty good

investment during the winter and

spring months.

Dingus—Did you follow the advice

given in the newspapers and do

your Christmas shopping early?

Podunk—No; I was the man who

started the movement. I got every-

body else to hustle around and get

their shopping done, and then I went

in and did mine on the day before

Xmas, without being hurried or

jostled, for the stores were almost

empty.

"First. The immediate present.

"Second. During the early period

of decreasing costs and increasing

efficiency and slowly recovering

as relief to the shipper.

"But the circumstances being as

they are, confidence being at a low

ebb, we do not have the equipment

necessary for our business. We are

driving headlong for a setback to our

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HARTFORD,

KENTUCKY

WHITE HOUSE IS RADIO EQUIPPED

Wireless Talk And Music Get Governments Attention.

Washington, Feb. 17.—A recent cabinet meeting resulted in the President directing Secretary of Commerce Hoover to call a conference of experts of the army and navy and from commercial life, with scientific authorities to consider how far the United States government should go in the control of wave lengths in wireless telegraphy and telephony.

Plans are under consideration by which the White House will be equipped with a complete wireless telephone outfit, by which the President may "listen in" direct to the wireless news which is sent through the air.

The department of Commerce has just prohibited the recently inaugurated process of "broadcasting" by which wireless telephone concerts, sermons, daily news, stock market and sporting reports are sent out. The prohibition resulted from failure of amateurs to confine the tuning of their instruments to the legal wave length of 300 meters, which has produced much confusion and interruption to commercial and government wireless. New regulations are pro-

mised and a more strict enforcement of the law proposed.

Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, yesterday predicted that it would be only a short time before "individual farmers everywhere can install receiving sets at small expense and get frequent daily reports from the principal grain and live stock markets, weather forecasts and important news."

The chief engineer of the Signal Corps research laboratory has perfected a "wired wireless superphone" which may be attached to any existing telephone line without interference with it, and by means of which a conversation entirely separate from the "regular" telephone conversation may be carried on with perfect secrecy, no operator or "central" not provided with the new apparatus being able to "listen in" to the "superphone" conversation.

Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the first treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borozone is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 30c, 60c, and \$1.20. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

Colds & Headache

"For years we have used Black-Draught in our family, and I have never found any medicine that could take its place," writes Mr. H. A. Stacy, of Bradyville, Tenn. Mr. Stacy, who is a Rutherford County farmer, recommends Black-Draught as a medicine that should be kept in every household for use in the prompt treatment of many little ills to prevent them from developing into serious troubles.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

"It touches the liver and does the work," Mr. Stacy declared. "It is one of the best medicines I ever saw for a cold and headache. I don't know what we would do in our family if it wasn't for Black-Draught. It has saved us many dollars . . . I don't see how any family can hardly go without it. I know it is a reliable and splendid medicine to keep in the house. I recommend Black-Draught highly and am never without it."

At all druggists.

Accept No Imitations

1.81

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"Farmer Blunt," asked the college student who was working as a farm-hand during his vacation, "do you think I'll ever become a successful agriculturist?"

"We'll, you may," doubtfully replied Farmer Blunt, "but you'll never be a farmer!"—Country Gentleman.

FOOT LOOMS ON FOUR-POWER PACT

Administration Leaders To Confer With Harding This Morning.

Washington Feb. 22.—The progress of the four-power Pacific treaty in the Senate again was interrupted today while administration leaders conferred among themselves and prepared to seek the advice of President Harding whether to accept the blanket reservation proposed by those who are opposing unreserved ratification.

Contrary to the expectation of senators who had sponsored the reservation administration acceptance of it was withheld at to-day's session of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts the Republican leader and committee chairman arranged to confer tomorrow morning with the President.

At the White House Mr. Lodge is expected to describe in detail the situation in the committee a majority of whose members are said to have indicated they would support the reservation regardless of the stand taken by the administration. What the Senate leader's own opinion may be regarding the proposal has not been definitely revealed but Republican committee members supporting it still predicted tonight that both Mr. Lodge and Mr. Harding eventually would decide not to interpose serious opposition.

Harding May Agree, Belie.

Heretofore officials close to the President have declared he held strongly to the opinion that no reservations were necessary, altho at the same time it has been said that he did not desire to become a stickler for Senate acceptance of the treaty without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t". His decision is expected to hinge on whether the proposed reservation, which provides that every adjustment reached under the treaty shall be subject to the review of Congress, impairs or embarrasses the purposes of the four-power arrangement.

It is not considered unlikely that the whole Senate situation will also be taken into consideration by President Harding and Senator Lodge before adopting a course of action. With administration acceptance of the blanket reservation assured, it is conceded that the committee will be in a position to vote promptly and almost unanimously a favorable report on the treaty itself. But with that acceptance withheld, it is the apparent purpose of the reservationists to attempt to put thru the committee a series of more specific qualifications, leading to considerable debate and a long delay.

One of these supplemental reservations, attempting to define in detail the term "rights" as used in the treaty, was put into the committee hopper today by Senator Johnson, Republican, California. Like the blanket reservation offered by Senator Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, it went up without action pending Mr. Lodge's visit to the White House. Should a negative reply be brought back to the capitol tomorrow by the committee chairman, it is considered likely that several other proposed reservations will be placed before the committee with the support of a number of Republicans, as well as Democratic senators.

In the background of the committee situation, on the other hand, is the situation in the Senate itself, where the administration senators believe that no reservation, regardless of whether it bears the approval of a majority of the committee members, will ever be adopted. It is possible that the administration forces will decide to acquiesce passively in a reservation program in the committee without actually approving it, and then make a fight on the Senate floor to have it defeated.

Within the committee the fight against reservations is being led by Senator Kellogg Republican Minnesota who predicted tonight that neither the President nor Senator Lodge ever would consent to the Brandegee proposal. Senators New, Indiana, and McCumber, North Dakota, Republicans, and Williams, Democrat, Miss., were said to share the views of Senator Kellogg, while Senator Lodge reserved judgment and all the other eleven Republican and Democratic members gave indications that they were favorably disposed toward the blanket reservation.

While the committee continued its deliberations on the four-power pact today the Senate began debate on the separate treaty between the United States and Japan relating to Yap and other former German islands of the Pacific. Mr. Lodge explained the treaty at length, characterizing it as securing all the rights the United States ever desired in the former German possessions and Senator France,

Republican, Maryland, attacked it as a repudiation of Republican platform pledges and a part of a "league of nations" plan which would lay the foundation for a new world war. Tomorrow Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, is to address the Senate, taking exception to some of the treaty provisions.

NEW YORK "FLU" DEATHS GROW; CASES DECREASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Deaths in this city from pneumonia and influenza which totaled seventy-three Saturday, reached 152 today, according to Health Commissioner Copeland. He asserted that the increase was due to the fact that Sunday's report was included with that of today.

New cases of the disease showed a decrease today, with 184 pneumonia as compared with 316 Saturday and 121 of influenza as compared with 161.

This was the smallest number of influenza cases to be reported in any day since February 1. Dr. Copeland predicted that by the end of this week, the number of deaths from influenza would be down to normal.

IRRESPONSIBLE LAW CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Prevalent Radicalism Blamed On So Much Fanatical Legisla- tion In U. S.

Washington Feb. 28 (Capital News Service).—Commenting on the need to combat radical ideas in American civic life, prominent lawmakers at the Capitol say that much disrespect for law can be traced to the enactment of foolish, unnecessary and hopelessly out-of-date statutes.

In Kentucky a bill has been introduced in the legislature making it illegal to teach Darwinism in the public schools.

In Massachusetts a cripple has been arrested and fined for playing a game of checkers outdoors on Sunday.

A Kansas City school official believes that jazz music has a similar effect upon young people to strong drink and urges a jazz prohibition movement.

Says the Philadelphia Public Ledger: "Such superprudery and hyperocrisy is calculated to disgust the average law-abiding morality, and does not tend to stabilize that government by the consent of the governed which makes for public decency and civic morality."

Mrs. Margot Asquith, famous English political leader, says "Americans are not free—you overdo your prohibitive laws and then do not enforce them."

Legislation which attempts to foist upon a long-suffering majority the personal prejudice or the fanatical ideas of some isolated reformer invariably does more harm than good, brings the law-making body enacting such statutes into disrepute and, by making the source of law ridiculous, decreases respect for other laws well conceived and thoughtfully passed.

Fear Extinction of Chamois.

Extinction of chamois in the mountains of Savoy in Italy and Switzerland, is threatened, just as the buffalo disappeared from the western American prairies, and animal lovers there are preparing to petition their governments, demanding the protection of the chamois. An investigation of the Grenoble district showed that the war was responsible for the new devastation of the chamois. Before the war only a few mountaineers took out hunting licenses. In fact, comparatively few of them could bear the expense of buying a good rifle. After the armistice, however, thousands of veterans returning to the Savoy mountains took with them rifles and good supplies of ammunition, which proved useful in combating the increasing cost of living. So general has hunting now become in the mountains that departmental officials say that unless these nimble animals are protected for at least two years they will become extinct inside of 20 years.

Holds Blue Ribbon of Atlantic.

The Mauretania is still the best of all Atlantic flyers, and she still holds the blue ribbon. She has made the North Atlantic crossing (westbound) in four days, ten hours, 41 minutes, at an average speed of 26.06 knots per hour. During the war she averaged 27.04 knots per hour in a day's run of 676 knots, and has also, for part of a voyage, averaged the high speed of 27.47 knots. A few days ago the Cunard liner Aquitania made the passage in five days, 16 hours and 37 minutes, which is the best time made by any trans-Atlantic steamer since the war, while the White Star steamer Olympic made the trip in five days, 18 hours and 18 minutes.

Not Wholly Unselfish.

She—Does the fact that I have money make any difference to you, dearest?

He—Of course it does, my own. It is such a comfort to know that if I should die you would be provided for.

She—But suppose I should die first?

He—Then I would be provided for.

Boston Transcript.

AUNT GLORY'S TEST

By MOLLIE MATHER

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

"My deat," said Hildegarde's mother, "Benny Travers is a nice boy, but if he ever intends to make anything of himself, he had better begin now. And if I were you, I'd wait, before bestowing too much of my friendship, until he showed some promise of making that start. And—"

"Ben," remarked that young man's mother, "what in the world do you intend to admire in that Hildegarde Kane? She doesn't move in your sister's circle, you know, and both your father and I would be pleased, if you'd confine your attentions there."

So the trouble began: Hildegarde and Benny, seated on a mossy green bank, discussed cordially their elders' objections.

"What mother wants," said Ben, "is for me to marry a social success. I haven't been blind to my sister Jane's game, either. This is the third time she's had that Barlow girl to visit us, and I'm supposed to chauffeur her all over every time she comes. But I'll marry the girl I want, and that's you, Hildegarde."

His companion nodded pleasantly. "And mother evinces old-fashioned ideas about manly ambition, and being settled in business," she remarked.

"I know all the time that she is fairly throwing Jack Balcome at my head; just because his mother happens to be my mother's best friend, and Jack is doing well in his uncle's law office.

Even if you have no particular ambition at present, Benny dear, you do make a jolly companion, and you don't have to worry about making money for some time, do you?"

"Not while dad has his pile," Ben comfortably replied. Then he bent over and kissed Hildegarde.

"I—don't quite want you to do that yet," she said doubtfully.

"But we are engaged, aren't we?" he asked in an injured tone.

The girl considered. "Well, maybe we'll call it that," she agreed, "between ourselves."

"In the meantime," the young man began eagerly, "you will let me take you around occasionally, won't you Hildegarde? And perhaps we might go for our week ends, out to your Aunt Glory's farm."

Hildegarde beamed admiringly.

"You do think of the nicest things," she said. "Always I have told Aunt Glory all my secrets, and she doesn't boss or irritate me like mother."

Her young lover arose and gave her his hand.

"It makes me darn mad to have people trying to run me," he said hotly. "Mother's objecting will only make me see more of you than ever. We will surprise them all, sweetheart, one of these days."

"We will," smiled Hildegarde demurely. She walked on, smiling, his arm about her.

Aunt Glory listened earnestly to her niece's confidence.

"Of course, if you are both sure that you love each other, all will come right," she said. "But sometimes we make mistakes. There was a young man that I knew in my youth, and I had not known him long, when I was quite certain that I could not live without him. So I cast aside a faithful love of years—and afterward found that my new fancy had been an illusion. We have to be with people a good deal, sometimes," sighed Aunt Glory, "in order to know, not only them, but ourselves: Do you think that your mother would allow you and Mr. Travers to spend a week with me on the farm?"

"I am certain she would not," mourned Hildegarde; "she thinks I see too much of Benny now."

"Perhaps," considered Aunt Glory, "she might be in favor of the idea if I made a house party of it, and invite your friend Jack, as well. And—why not have the desired Miss Barlow to make up the four?"

Hildegarde laughed. "You are the wisest thing!" she exclaimed. "Of course mother will be fairly eager if Jack is to be there."

Aunt Glory's farmhouse was a picturesque place, and its amusements were many.

"Regular country club entertainment," Benny described it; while the intolerant Miss Barlow warmed into good nature. Hildegarde, from her accepted place at Ben's side in the veranda or garden, watched with unabated impatience, Betty Barlow's enjoyment of Jack Denning's play.

They made a good pair at tennis, and one evening, as she played absentmindedly upon the piano, for Ben's amusement, she was piqued to find that he had fallen asleep in his chair.

Hildegarde's mother at the end of the week received a letter; after reading the first sentence she turned white-faced, to her husband.

"It's from Hildegarde," she said weakly; "she is engaged."

Then she cried, "Why, the child says that she loves Jack, that they only found out how much they cared for each other away out there in the country."

"We were always happy just to be near each other," Hildegarde says.

"What," father asked succinctly, "about that Travers fellow she was so fond of?"

"I'll read you Hildegarde's own words," the mother said: "As for Ben and me, we bore each other to death; I never knew that his society was so tiresome. Anyway, Betty Barlow is more Ben's kind."

NEWS OF AMERICAN LEGION HAPPENINGS

"I think that I am 32 years of age. I am five feet nine, and weigh 130 pounds. My eyes are gray and I have blond hair. I believe I was a soldier. If anyone can tell me who I am or anything about my past, please telephone the police."

This is what a clean-cut young man told attendants in a Los Angeles, Cal., hospital. He wore an American Legion button, and Los Angeles posts of the Legion are helping him find himself.

Failing in his attempt to commit suicide by freezing in snow-drift at Emporia, Kans., Chester Hagerman, jobless war veteran, is being sought by the American Legion. A woman of Medicine Lodge says her son, who bore that name, was reported "killed in action," and a body, supposed to have been his, brought from France for burial here—Emporia, Kans.

Lined up patiently for hours in advance, hundreds of tattered ex-soldiers received shoes, overcoats, and children's garments from the American Legion distributing committee in New York.—New York City.

A Spanish bull fight will be staged in Madison Garden, New York, by an American Legion post. One stipulation is that the bull shall not be hurt.—New York City.

Possessing all the requisites for a dance except music, American Legion men in Lincoln, Nebr., called on an ex-gob for help. He rigged up a radiophone and turned in on an orchestra 1,000 miles away.—Lincoln, Nebr.

The Star Spangled Banner, rendered on a handorgan with a monkey accompanist, is taboo with the American Legion in New York. A bill before the legislature would prohibit collections being taken for playing the national anthem.—Albany, N. Y.

A cemetery in Fairmont, W. Va., where Civil War soldiers were buried had become a thicket of briars. The American Legion cleaned it up to do reverence to the dead heroes.—Fairmont, W. Va.

Plans for a Connecticut state hospital for ex-service men have been endorsed by Governor Lake. It will be named for Frederick W. Galbraith late commander of the American Legion.—Hartford, Conn.

A federal appropriation of \$16,400,000 for hospitals for wounded ex-soldiers has been asked by the American Legion in New York, where continued investigation has revealed inadequate facilities.—New York City.

"These firemen must be a frivilous set," said Mrs. Dumpling.

"Why?" asked her husband.

"I read in the paper that after the fire was under control the firemen played all night on the ruins. Why didn't they go home and go to bed like sensible men, instead of romping about like children?"

FORT WITHSTOOD INDIANS, BUT FALLS TO ECONOMY

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 20.—Fort Apache, a romantic frontier military post and center of the Indian fighting in the early days of Arizona, is to be abandoned soon. It was announced at headquarters of the Eighth Corps area today.

The famous fort, which is located in the mountains in the center of the hunting grounds of the once fierce tribe of Apache Indians, has lost its strategic value and, sixty miles from the railroad, its upkeep is too expensive for the War Department's plan of economy, it was stated. As soon as the supplies at the fort can be hauled to the railroad the troops will be withdrawn.

Fort Apache was established in 1877 when the Apache Indians became troublesome.

CERALVO

Mrs. L. P. Fulkerson is visiting her son, Mr. Cecil Fulkerson and Mrs. Fulkerson, of Nelson.

Mrs. R. E. Endale and children attended the surprise birthday dinner given her mother, Mrs. Spicer, of Nelson, the 12th of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Jones have returned home after spending some time at Evansville.

Mrs. J. H. Wood and little daughter, Viola May, spent several days with her brother, Mr. Ervin Robertson and family of McLean county, last week.

Mr. Luther Faught is on the sick list.

Karrol, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Barnard, who has been quite sick, is better, at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Rube Goff visited in Neafus yesterday.

Mrs. Willard Arnold and children



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